ancestry

1860 United States Federal Census

Name:	Freeman Gillet Z
Age:	12
Birth Year:	1848
Gender:	Male
Birth Place:	Ohio
Home in 1860:	Saverton, Ralls, Missouri
Post Office:	Saverton
Dwelling Number:	1097
Family Number:	1085
Attended School:	Yes

Household Members:

Name	Age
Franklin Gillet	4/12
Homer Gillet	36 1824-1904
Elizabeth Gillet NEE TIPTON	36 1824
Freeman Gillet Z	12 1848-1933
Wilson Gillet	9 ~~1848~~ 1933
Francis Gillet	7
Olive A Gillet	5

Source Citation: Year: *1860*; Census Place: *Saverton, Ralls, Missouri*; Roll: *M653_642*; Page: *739*; Family History Library Film: *803642*

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original Data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census.
More...

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Mead

AUSTINS OF TEXAS 1793-1836 AND THE GILLET CONNECTION.

THE COMPLETED STORY

Final Draft

1. Locate Joseph C. Gillet story + fill in blanks on p. 12
2. Death d. for Richard Austin p. 8

Feb 25, 2008

by Gladys Dodd

70 SHEETS

COLLEGE RULED

10½x8in/26.6x20.3cm

1 SUBJECT NOTEBOOK

VALUE QUALITY

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OUTLINE.

HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE: MY PEOPLE IN THE EXPANSION OF THE SOUTHWEST.

PART ONE — MY STORY OF MY FAMILY CONTRIBUTION IN THE FOUNDING OF TEXAS 1820-1836.

I. How I became ~~interested~~ in the AUSTIN STORY

1979 A. WILMA GILLET THOMAS book "THE JOSEPH[5] GILLET FAMILY," copyright 1970, discovery.

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II. How and WHY the AUSTINS became FOUNDERS OF TEXAS

A. Colonial Ancestral connections to the Gillets.
1. Shared ancestors in Richard[1] & Capt. Anthony[2] Austin
2. The AUSTINS & GILLETS of Ct. compared & contrasted

B. MOSES[5] AUSTIN — biographical sketches 1761-1821
1. The lead industrialist — his success, wealth, failure
2. The Texas Venture — attempt in 1821.

C. STEPHEN[6] FULLER AUSTIN — biog sketches 1793-1836
1. Preparation for the Venture till age 28.
2. The Texas Venture begun 1821 & completed the year of the Alamo — 1836.
3. Death and Honors.

PART TWO — MY STORY OF A FAMILY BROTHER IN THE TEXAS FRONTIER TOWN of EL PASO

(in separate Notebook THOMAS FAMILY of BUCKS CO. PA. 1710)

I. The account of the Freeman Thomas Massacre in 1861

B. The Gillet connection — Homer[7] Gillet & wife Elizabeth Thomas in Oh & Ks.

1850's C. Sons of Morgan Thomas of Oh. emigrate onto the Nebr. & Tex. Plains

1861 D. Freeman Thomas on the Butterfield Stage massacred after a 3 day stand on the Mimbres by COCHISE & GERONIMO.

A. How I came to hear of this story & the research for evidence.

PREFACE

My first British Puritan ancestors set foot in the Mass. Bay Colony in the early 1600's, and their descendants continued to live in New England for 4 more generations until after the American Revolution. In the Peace Treaty of 1783 ending that war, England not only recognized U.S. independence dearly won but also ceded its claims to an immense territory stretching to the upper Mississippi River north of the 31st parallel. Below this line of demarcation was New Spain, a vast colony held by Spain since the 16th Century.

From this new acquisition, Congress created north of the Ohio River, the Northwest Territory later carved into 5 states, the first, Ohio in 1803. This Terr. was explored, surveyed, & opened to settlement (after 2nd. subjugation) which accelerated when Pres. Jefferson trumped speculator greed by offering cheap land at mere cents per acre. Thus the great Westward Movement began.

From 1803 several branches of my family tree came to Ohio, some to claim bounty land reserved for soldiers of the Revolution. Among these was Joseph[5] Gillet (my grandfather Wilson Gillets' ↑ great-great grandfather) who had

PREFACE

served in the 18th Conn. Militia. In Ohio he claimed 650 acres of U.S. military lands. ~~For~~ In 1817 he ~~had~~ gathered his family of seven, inc. his son Amaga, and left the Conn. ancestral home of 5 generations, his many kin, and the stern Congregational Church to take up farming on the rich soil of Delaware Co., 15 miles north of present day Columbus, OHIO. His kin IN CONNECTICUT included the Austins of Suffield and Durham, ~~Connecticut~~.

My ancestor Joseph[5] Gillet and Moses[5] Austin of Texas fame were second cousins. Both shared a common ancestor - the Puritan progenitor come to ~~Conn~~ BOSTON in 1638, Richard[1] Austin of ~~Hampton~~ HAMPSHIRE, England. They also shared the same great-grandfather, Captain Anthony[2] Austin of Suffield, Ct.

I first learned of this Gillet-Austin connection at my mother's Kansas graveside service in Greenwood County, in 1979. It was attended by old acquaintances - a schoolchum of her Hopewell Country school days of 1910. Also the K.S. farmer who had leased the old Coffey Co. Gillet home place, tilling its thin soil now for 35 years; and a handful of nearly forgotten others. The service was short.

WILMA GILLET

But the farmer Lengire do. Did I know that Wilma Gillet of his Cobbey Co had penned a family history? No, I had not heard of it. She turned out to be my mother's second cousin. Born only a dozen miles apart on Cobbey Co farms, the cousins had lived their childhood days in the very shadow of their great-grandparents tall gravestone at the rural village of Bradley — Homer[1] and Elizabeth (Thomas) Gillet. This Ohio couple had come to Ks. Terr. in 1859 and on Jan. 1860, bought 120 acres along North[1] Big Creek, & began farming when spring thawed the ground. Much later, I myself made a pilgrimage to the GRIDLEY Teachout Cemetery to pay my respects at their shared gravestone still standing sentinel tall on the brown grassy a prairie knoll.

Soon after Mother's burial I sent a letter to researcher and compiler Wilma Gillet Thomas of Beltsville, Md. requesting to buy a copy of The Joseph Gillet Family of Connecticut, Ohio and Kansas, copyrighted 1970. While this cousin had frequently moved after 1940 to wherever her spouse's military orders sent them — from Maryland to Germany to Formosa — she, like my mother, lived her youth in Cobbey Co. just east of the Flint Hills. Unfortunately Wilma died soon after her book

came into my possession, thus denying me opportunity to converse with her personally on details of our common heritage — 10 generations in all.

In this thin green volume I discovered on page 36 our family connection to the Austins. Not until my retirement as TEACHER OF AMERICAN HISTORY 5 years later did I begin to earnestly research the Gillet family history and allied lines. This became my personal crusade for a quarter century. However, in that time span before erasing my high school chalkboard with a final sweep, I would recall what seemed like a strange ineffable sensation experienced 3 decades earlier in a graveyard 30 miles from Mother's Missouri home. A widow of modest means she had believed it ~~more economically possible~~ prudent to retire to a cheaper property than her current home in an university city in Illinois. Accordingly she sent for a real estate catalog listing rural and small town properties for sale. Finding the photo and description of a modest cottage in MO. she deemed affordable; she made a down payment. Not knowing a soul there, or even close by, she nevertheless negotiated with a van company to haul her

Missouri.

goods southwest to her little cottage on Highway 66 - 60 miles South of St. Louis. Her town was only a few wooded miles from ~~the village~~ Potosi, I found out later that the village was founded by Moses Austin. I knew nothing of this at the time.

In summers past when visiting Mother, we often took country drives as she owned no car, just to catch a glimpse of neat farms of corn rows, red barns and silos, to see cows on green pastures, sometimes to stop for a wild berry or two. We — ever faithful to attend to the grave sites of our own dear departed dead in sun-dry places, — frequented unknown cemeteries in our rambles. One never knew what surprising messages we would read in the quiet stroll across a shady cemetery, especially in reading gravestone inscriptions. Here - on a Revolutionary soldiers' weathered stone, there - on the angel carving of someone's grieving parents infant darling, sometimes treasured lines from some favorite poet, or engraved sentiments on immortality in heaven, or even the dire warning of life's brevity to the passerby like ourselves that "As I once was so you are now; as I am now, so you shall be."

Once on one of our rural ~~excursions~~ rambles we discovered the Potosi cemetery up the road. Despite the timber shade, I paused to lean against a shoulder high sugarloaf shaped stone & concrete vault to wipe the sticky Miss. River humidity from my brow. Stepping back to the path I was startled to see I had been leaning against the mossied vault of Moses Austin, 1761-1820.

Could it be - yes, the dates seemed right! (Actually the latter date was wrong by a year). But much later I learned more about the totally unexpected (to me) burial site, a story involving bitter claims of ownership of the Austin bones, and a conflict known locally as the "Battle of Potosi."

For 30 years after this remarkable discovery (remarkable to me for I taught Am history for many 35 years) I would ponder that day in Potosi, Mo. the ~~eerie~~ mystical feeling I had with this connection to history. Or was it something else - intuitive perhaps? Was it only chance that drew me to the Austin vault in this locality unknown by me or my mother, and to the burial site of one with whom

we shared common ancestors? I don't know. But similar serendipitous events have happened to me, the amateur genealogist in search of family history — from the landing of the Walloons on Manhattan Is in the days before Peter Stuyvesant, and a half dozen years later the landing of the Puritans aboard the Mary & John in the harbor to found a village named Boston — until even now, my time 11 generations later. I have already recounted these related in earlier chapters of this narrative. Is there truly something to the notion that there exists "an invisible mystical interconnectedness"?

To be considered here in this chapter is the story of my people's contribution to the early settlement of the Austin Anglo-American colony south of Spanish San Antonio and its subsequent 19th C. annexation to the Union as the 28th state — Texas, as Texas heretofore has had more to relate about my pioneer kin who lived America than about those few heroes who made America. In this segment we will focus on two champions on the family tree who are heralded as the founders of Texas — Moses and Stephen Fuller Austin.

The Gillet - Austin Connection
1630 — 1836
(Comparisons & Contrasts).

In 1820 while cousins Joseph[5] Gillet of Ohio and Moses[5] Austin of Missouri shared much in common, marked differences separated their lives by wide margins. Joseph the uncelebrated Revolutionary soldier and farmer vs. Moses a celebrated figure in Am. history.

Both were born in colonial Connecticut within 8 years of the other — Joseph in 1753 at Simsbury, Moses in 1761 at Durham, towns only 30 miles apart. They shared a common ancestor as we have already noted in a great-grandfather, Capt Anthony[2] Austin of Suffield, Ct.
Anthony came to Am. with his parents Richard[1] and Elizabeth Austin. This Hampshire family had to stealthily depart England as royal agents planned to detain the Bevis in Southampton Harbor. The Bevis loaded with 61 fleeing Puritans. The Austins came ashore at Boston in 1638 to settle across its river in Charlestown. Progenitor Richard[1] Austin successfully tailored here and served his town as selectman and his church as lythingman[?].
He died in 16[7]—.

Many Austins and Gillets stemmed from Puritan stock — several owning the covenant (full communion in the church) (both in old England) and in New England. In fact, Joseph Gillet's Ann. progenitor — Jonathan Gillet — came to the Bay Colony 8 years before the Austins, aboard the Mary and John 2 1630, the first vessel of Winthrop's fleet to drop anchor in Mass. this Jonathan Gillet and his bro Nathan were sons of Puritan rector — Rev. William Gillet of Chaffcombe, Somersetshire, England.

Of course, their descendants — Joseph Gillet & Moses Austin — were not Puritans themselves for by the time of the Am. Revolution the strictest of the Calvinist tenents were sputtering & dying. Joseph the soldier had once belonged to the Congregational church in Simsbury but was ex-communicated by 1817 for failure to attend church, or pay the state church tithe still required in Conn. It is known that Moses on the other hand wed Maria Brown of N. J. Quaker descent in the Anglican Christ Church in Philadelphia. Moses himself in 1798 became Catholic as a matter of convenience as he emigrated to Upper Louisiana (now Mo.), then a part of New Spain. In order to qualify for a land grant from the Sp. Governor

he had to become Catholic, nominally at least, to do business with the Sp. crown.

The Austins married better. Capt Anthony's[2] son Richard married Dorothea of the Adams clan — she was cousin of John Quincy Adams. And the Austins were more affluent — owning slaves, warehouse and wharf, and mills. One Elijah Austin of Durham, ("the Lexington "minute man"), at Lexington was under Capt. Benedict Arnold, later from his New York City mercantile outfitted the first colonial ship to China with trade-wares. Moses[5] himself held to the Puritan idea that honestly acquired wealth was a sign of Divine approval; well in this case, wealth was not God's blessing, as he aggressively sought it in mercantile, lead factor, tanyard & banking.

Joseph Gillet himself married into a less prestigious family — Mercy Mary the daughter of Abijah Rowe in 1783. She died in Granby, Ct formerly called Simsbury, in 1806, leaving him with 6 children. He remarried the next year to Persis Andrus, — years his junior, & had 2 more children before emigrating from Ct. to Ohio to claim his military bounty land and live the life of a farmer as 5 generations of YEOMEN husbandmen had before him.

Both the Austins & the Gillets were no strangers to wars. They fought in the New England's major Indian battles — the Pequot War of Ct River Valley, which virtually annihilated these natives, King Philip's War in 1678, the French & Indian War of the mid-1700s, & of course, the Am Revolution and ~~King Philip's War in 1678~~ In King Philip's War Joseph Gillet's family members in Mass. at Bloody Brook, the Deerfield massacre, and at Turner's Fall, with one captured at Hatfield who was sold to a

(B3 over) as a servant to a

10B

Frenchman in Canada. Joseph and his two was later ransomed.
brothers, all enlistees in the 18th Conn Militia,
served several tours of duty, but were outshone by
Moses Austin's Elijah fighting at Lexington under
the command of the then loyal Capt Benedict
Arnold, and by his Charlestown merchant cousin Ebenezer who
a war casualty when his house was burned at the Battle of Boston's
battle which resulted in Bunker Hill
badly scorched a portrait of his wife
an oil by Copley.

And after the Revolution, both
Joseph and Moses became pioneers
on the western frontier and were
fruitful and multiplied as did their forefathers
before them. In 1772 when Moses was
only 11 there appeared an article in the Connecti-
Conn Hartford Paper cut Chronicle the story of his grandmother Doritha Adams
Austin's departure from this world. The
mother of 9, she left a total of 205 living des-
cendants; Moses Austin was one of her 73 grandchildren.
In addition there were 118 great-grandchildren
and 5 great-greats.

Ps. 127:4-5 Look up — Bible quotation:
Psa. 127:4-5. "As arrows are in the hand of a
mighty man, so are the children of the youth.
Happy is the man that hath his quiver
full of them." (KJV)

(11)

Joseph and Moses' THE HERITAGE

JOSEPH GILLET 5 AND MOSES 5 AUSTIN'S

The cousins' great-grandfather Capt Anthony 2 Austin was born in 1636 in Bishopstoke, Eng. but he received his military rank in defending his Am. colony with musket and sword in its Indian battles. When his home was razed there was found an Ind. arrow head embedded in the timbers thought to have been fired during Queen Anne's war (1701-13).

Page of Kenilworth

In Suffield Ct. Capt. Austin 2 commanded a militia of foot soldiers as did his son Richard 3 after him. Both are called Captain in the records.

Capt. Anthony 2 was married to Esther Huggins in 1664, & a decade later emigrated to western Mass to Stoney Point, a settlement later called Suffield after boundary changes placed it in Ct. A Puritan freeman, Anthony 2 engaged in civil pursuits, serving 26 years as town clerk. He also agreed — albeit reluctantly — to serve as village school-master until his death in 1708.

1708 1636 1/2 04

Several Gillet children numbered among the Capt's pupils. Joseph's 5 grandfather Benjamin 3 Gillet and his siblings were among these for their young widowed mother Mercy had brought 5 minor children, with her to Suffield in 1683 when she married Capt. Norton. Benjamin 3 GILLET was only 2½ yrs. old at the time, but upon reaching schoolage he too perched on the puncheon bench in Austin's school to learn his letters from from the schoolmaster's

hornbook + psalter when not "studying" the schoolmaster's sixth child — Elizabeth[3] Austin whom he married in 1705. They became the parents of 9 children — all born a shade too late to learn the psalter + primer from Capt Anthony[3]. The 4th of Benjamin[3] + Elizabeth's children was a Joseph[4] Jr, b. 1712. This father of our Joseph[5] jr. under discussion here had to emigrate from Suffield to Simsbury by 1741, for by that time the town's youth needed to move on as no more local land, under its method of distribution, was available to them. Father Joseph[4], Sr, died 1776, shortly before his 3 youngest sons enlisted as privates in the 18th Regt. Conn. Militia to fight the Redcoats in the Am Rev — Elijah with Wolcott's Brigade at Peekskill, N.Y., 16 yrold Benoni intermittently serving tours of duty, and our Joseph[5] jr who marched with Capt. Samuel Hayes Co. — Col. Pattiboneis Regt

(look up) See (Rev. War Pension File # W7524)

All 3 brothers — Joseph[5], Elijah[5] + Benoni[5] lived long enough to become Rev. pensioners when the provisions of [redacted] went into effect in 1832.

Two years after the Gillet departure from Suffield, Moses[5] Austin's father Elias[4] (b. 1718) likewise departed from the same burgeoning town for Durham, a

village 35 miles south. From his 2 story clapboard home Elias[4] operated a tailor shop & tavern, while his brother Moses[4] and son Moses[4] Jr. across town operated a large inn on the Stage road where George Washington once stopped for a meal in 1775. This Austin branch went into business, mercantile and lead extraction. Moses[5] son of ELIAS[4] was to engage in both - dry goods stores, & after the Rev. leasing a Va mine to mine lead, & molding it into shot and buttons. He soon became wealthy.

Proprietor was Elias[4] Moses[4] Jr.'s son

After the War of Independence both Joseph[5] GILLETT the soldier-farmer and his cousin Moses[5] Austin trekked West - Moses to MISSOURI first in 1798, to take up residence in the Ozarks Country to buy MO. rich ore deposits. He grew rich in lead & banking but lost all when lead prices dropped and banking failed in the panic of 1819. Joseph[5] Gillett on the other hand remained a farmer all his days in OHIO as were his colonial CONNECTICUT forefathers before him - 5 generations - and as were his male descendants of my direct line - for another 5 generations down the road.

Wealth was never a burden, or a blessing to any of these.

Moses Austin in Missouri

Late in the 18th century Moses Austin left mining interests in Va. to venture forth into the Mo wilderness to pursue lucrative possibilities in lead deposits known to exist there. Collecting his family & others — the 40 of them loaded goods & slaves on flatboats for the long journey West. Not all made it — his nephew drowning in the treacherous passage of the Ohio falls. By river packet this Va. colony led by Moses clad in a red-lined ~~blue~~ mantle ~~of~~ docked at St. Louis, Mo. a village of 200 houses, then continued downstream 60 miles to St. Genevieve, its population of 600 persons protected by seven foot palisades against Indian attack.

The region = Osage Country = had long been claimed by Europeans — first France, then Spain who in 1801 ceded it back to Fr. Emperor Napoleon, who in turn secretly sold it ~~secretly~~ in 1803 to Jefferson's America for four cents an acre ~~in 1803~~. It was during the brief Sp. period that Moses Austin arrived in Mo. In order to obtain a Sp. land grant, he of necessity took the oath of allegiance to that Crown, thus becoming a Sp. subject and a Catholic, which was to put him in favor ~~later~~ when he began to Con- ~~in regard to his~~

consider the
Texas venture 2 3 years down the road.

In Missouri, Mo, he bought a 17,000 acre tract surrounding Mine à Breton and employed Fr. & Am. settlers from St. Genevieve for autumn hire to join slaves in extracting the lead ore lying (this va lead was 10' down) only 3 feet below the surface. To bring themselves nearer the mines, these families built a new village of 20 houses near Mine à Breton, naming it Potosi for the famed Potosi silver mine in Bolivia. Mine à Breton would not be so fortunate, but proved to be lucky enough. Mills went up as did a smelter and shot tower to produce musket balls & sheet lead, hopefully to supply the War of 1812 with premium priced lead. The plan failed. The lead industry became paralyzed because Mississippi River pirates obstructed shipment of lead barges to New Orleans, and any lead intended for AP garrisons in Havanna was confiscated by the British, who controlled the Seas.

Austin built a mansion naming it Durham Hall in honor of his Ct. birthtown. He and his associates established the first Am. bank west of the Miss R at St. Louis. Although he had begun to borrow heavily, he continued to live well.

How well I was to discover from a forgotten source in my own files — a photocopy of a bookkeeping record ~~located and~~ ~~longer necessary I obtained it~~, perhaps in Amarillo, Texas, before retirement. I went to Texas a few summer days to visit my elderly Aunt Ruby, a recent transplant from L.A. One hot afternoon I sought the air-conditioned city Library to cool and browse. Much to my utter amazement I discovered a locked glass-fronted room labeled "Austin Library". From the head librarian I learned it contained valuable Austin papers. At the time I had no idea that later Austins had collected thousands of pages of Austin records — correspondence, business memoranda, government proclamations, pamphlets and newspapers to be preserved in Texas archives, mainly at the University of Texas in Austin. But here in Amarillo were some at my fingertips.

The Amarillo librarian, convinced at last that I was seriously researching family history (producing a couple of my county genealogical society membership cards seemed to help), arranged an appointment

for me to enter the nearly sacred room. The following day at the scheduled time, a white-gloved attendant allowed me an hour. Under her watchful eye I browsed here and there, but found nothing of specific use to me. I was disappointed — no genealogy information. But I did scan a work or two — Austin business records — columns of prices and purchases, of credit & debit — not what I had in mind. ~~Maybe I should have copied the pages.~~

Perusal of those copied pages much later gave evidence that the Austins of Durham Hall lived well indeed compared to the ordinary hog & hominy Linsey-woolsey backwoodsman in this Mo. wilderness of 1817. From a St. Louis mercantile bill and price list of that year I noted the Austins bought lots of white Havanna sugar (Orleans sugar was cheaper), and the best coffee and expensive tea. The venison ham purchased for their table must have been brought in to the store by a local hunter with a good rifle, game likely brought down by shot from Austin's factory for many a buck. Lead appeared in this particular business record. The bill

showed Austins ~~they~~ bought the best in wine & brandy (although I noted a "negro Girl" bought the cheaper Madeira wine).

While Moses' wife, the elegantly attired Maria, is seen here to charge purchases of lace and velvet ribbon, silk luxuries appear to dominate the columns — silk lace, silk handkerchief, 2 yards of Leventine silk, 8 skeins of silk. Moses himself seemed ~~to be fond~~ to like silk as well, for the columns show he charged silk coat and vest buttons by the dozens.

Before the Austin fortune declined with the War of 1812, Moses sent his 3 children back East for schooling. Young Stephen F. back home again had done so well in college & in the 2 years he held a seat in the Mo. Terr. House of Representatives that his fathers turned over the mines management to him in 1816. Moses continued to ~~borrow money~~ plunge into debt — ~~such as~~ contracting 60 Ky. slaves to work his new mines in 1815, only to have to borrow money to feed them. Three years later he mortgaged Durham Hall for $15,000. Then the U.S. Panic of 1819 ~~financial ruin completely~~ brought about his complete RUIN. The war, land speculators, easy credit from wild cat banks did it. People

lost their land and homes.

— Austin's Potosi mines failed. It sold at a sheriff's sale for pennies on the dollar. Moses was jailed for debt, briefly ~~for a~~ before a ~~merciful~~ timely bail sprung him free.

That same year Congress organized Arkansas Terr. Hoping for a new start, Austin journeyed down to the Ark River; there malaria weakened him. What now? As merchant, he had once considered a trading agreement with New Spain; it never materialized. Why not recoup his fortune now in Sp. Texas on cheap land ideal for cotton and sugar production? And take along families in straightened circumstances as tenants, cotton growers from depressed southern states unable to pay off their mortgages & barely able to hold on to their slaves. ~~In 1803~~ SINCE 1803 the U.S. claimed La. Terr. extended to the Rio Grande. The 1819 treaty w/ Spain brought it down to the Sabine. Who knew ~~future~~ next?

— Why not an Anglo-American colony in Texas? Am. visionaries had thought of this before. Had not Aaron Burr, more conspiratorial than most, considered something similar — more like an empire building scheme to seize some part of the S.W. and make himself ruler? In N.Y. Burr had fallen for a secessionist scheme. Federalists control of a majority of states' votes in Congress was

threatened with Jefferson's purchase of the La. Terr from Napoleon, which according to them was unconstitutional as the transaction lacked Congressional approval. Ever grasping for power, that party saw that new states created from this new Territory would weaken the NY-New Eng vote in Congress. Secession from the Union with a proposal to form a separate Northern Confederacy was rumored about. Alexander Hamilton, the a Federalist but opposed to secession, accused Burr of N.Y. of plotting treason. A pistol duel followed with Hamilton the loser. Burr, departing Jefferson as his Vice-President & already besmirched by his fatal duel with Hamilton, set out to recover a political career on his own + collaboration from Wilkinson, Gov of Louisiana Terr - Somewhere in the southwest. Raising an armed company in 1806, he brought his flotilla down the Ohio. Jefferson's agents, tracking & capturing him, returned him to Virginia to stand trial for treason. Acquitted but disgraced he fled to Europe. Meriwether Lewis & Clark, replaced as La. Gov. in 1807 by Wilkenson

But Moses Austin's plan intended to obtain legal colonies from the beginning. He would get permission from New Spain's Governor Martinez. He held decided advantages over Burr. Having once been a subject of Spain in Missouri, he knew Texas occupation was open to Catholics only — nominally if not by conversion. Was not he one? He had experience with

Colonization. He had built the town around his Virginia lead mine, naming it Austinville. He had ~~the~~ experience in leading a small company of Virginians to successfully settle in Sp. Upper Louisiana to mine its rich deposits & ~~build~~ the town of Potosi in Missouri.

It was settled. He borrowed a white horse, a mule and a black man, the slave Richmond, from Stephen his son who had come to Ark to buy land. He was never to set face on Stephen again. Moses set out in November to negociate with the Sp. governor, to get his permission to settle ~~a league~~ in Texas. It was a long journey on the El Camino Real to San Antonio.

He and Richmond arrived in that adobe town Christmas week in 1820. He had supposed he would be well received. He was wrong. This Governor, having already come to suspect American desire for expansion into his territory ~~of~~ for some Americans had already drifted in due to the Panic of 1819 depression, bade him begone at once. Was it coincidence that Moses in preparing to do so, while crossing the dusty plaza chanced to meet up with an old acquaintance, ~~the~~ "Baron" de Bastrop of Louisiana. (Doubtful titles proliferated in New Orleans). The Baron spoke French as did the Governor, and he offered to help. The language barrier broken,

Moses made application for the grant although it took 3 days parley. The Governor finally agreed to send the application to an higher authority for consideration.

The confirmation to his petition was long in coming. Austin returned to ~~Missouri~~ Durham Hall gone to wait, to try to regain his health weakened by a poor diet of acorns and roots on the return journey through malarial country.

THE TEXAS VENTURE - 1821

Moses Austin, like most Americans, knew little about Texas before he rode into San Antonio, or he would not have been repulsed to see its squalor of log and adobe, its mixed peoples, its backwardness spirit.

He did know, however, that Texas was a province on the northern fringe of Spain's vast colony in North America, and that old Spain was neglecting this New Spain. He knew that earlier provincial governors had come to believe that Americans might want to fill its empty spaces, thus improving its sluggish economy. And he knew the Lafitte pirates hung out along the La-Tex coastline for their slave smuggling trade on its waters. These smugglers had hindered his own river trade to New Orleans and beyond.

But what did he know of Tejas (TEXAS) early history — other perhaps that that for two centuries ~~continental~~ Europeans had come to this part of the world to trade or explore? This did not include the British of his heritage. for they focused on New England and New York.

But before the European expeditions, there were the natives — Clovis people of central Tex armed with spears to bring down the ~~mammoth~~; the Piney Woods East Tex. Caddos hunted with bows of bois d'arc for the easier bison

kill, The Coahuiltecans of the Gulf Coast subsisting on acorns and mesquite beans (Tex-Mex chili had not yet been invented) and harvested prickly pear, their primary staple.

The Spaniards sailing ships seeking ~~hungry for~~ precious metals came in the 16th century; first, Cabeza de Vaca to Galveston Island in 1528 to trade sea shells for Indian animal hides. His shipwrecked companions spent nearly a decade on this isle of despair, living on lizard and prickly pear, hoping for rescue. Coronado, in search of the Seven Cities of Cibola, dipped down into Tex. only to find barren plains; not gold. In 1598 Juan de Onate reached El Paso del Norte on the Rio Grande at the right season to celebrate the first European Thanksgiving in America - a quarter of a century before the Plymouth Pilgrims thought of observing the ~~Some~~ festival with Squanto and Massasoit.

With a foreign landing in Lavaca Bay, New Spain felt threatened by ~~the~~ a new power - France. In 1684 LaSalle of the canoe voyage ~~had~~ paddled down the Miss to claim everything in sight for his King, Louis XIV. Acclaimed in France as a hero, he was able to outfit a fleet within 2 years, intending to settle Fr. colonists at the wide mouth of the great American river - new Orleans.

Missing the mark by 400 miles, he came ashore at Matagorda Bay (near present day ~~Port Lavaca~~ Corpus Christi), when the La Belle sank with all its glass beads for trade. The nearly naked ~~stranded~~ survivors built grass huts. La Salle's search for Sp's silver mines ended as did his life, for his own men killed him in east Texas as he wandered about trying to figure out where in America he ~~was~~ had landed. Those left behind in the grass camps tried garden crops, but all succumbed by drought, rattler bite and alligator appetite, and finally by Indian attack unsparing of all except a few children. Later (1714) FR. trader SAINT-DENIS explored the Red River in search of a trade route for Lo.-Mexico commerce.

In the late 17th century Spanish Catholic missionaries took up the cross of Christ. Father Hidalgo built a mission in east Tex. By 1713 the Franciscans established the famous trade route, El Camino Real, the King's highway. As a result of French visitations by accident or design, New Spain fortified its province to protect friars and settlers from Comanche and Apache raids, and every other foe. The mission at San Antonio was garrisoned; its first white settlers were Canary Islanders (who just may have been the creators of chili).

New Spain had long endured Indian depredations. Comanches originally of northern mountains, had drifted onto southern plains lusting for horses, wild or saddled harnessed. Since the 16th century these horses having escaped Sp. expeditions had gone feral, needing only a fierce Comanche to capture & break for war and the hunt. Their old buffalo culture was losing its lustre altho able to provide amply providing food and shelter still. How could the grueling hunt compare with an easy raid?

Eventually the even more fierce Apache ~~even~~ came to fear the Comanches, and sought Spanish protection. Franciscan friars rejoiced for this great opportunity to bring these wild ones into the Fold, an effort doomed to failure for in 1758 Apaches, now armed with muskets, fired on the Missions and took scalps, some tonsured. ???

In 1803 Napoleon sold Louisiana to ~~America~~, a territory stretching west to the Rockies. What about its southern boundary? Pr. Jefferson believed it should be the Rio Grande which would take in Texas; others Spain thought differently. In 1819 the dispute was settled without war. The U.S. gave up its claim to Texas in exchange for possession of Sp. Florida. Congress was slow in

ratifying it; the treaty went into effect in 1821. Now the La. purchase had a clearly defined southwest boundary — the Red River — at least for the ~~time being~~ moment.

Discontent smouldered and flared in New Spain when Napoleon invaded old Spain in 1808, deposed its king, replacing him with his own Bonaparte brother Joseph. Everywhere Spain rebelled. In the New World New Spain took notice, for it had long observed how well the U.S. prospered after its independence from its colonial overlord, England. The first stirring of Mexican revolt occurred in 1810. Three years later San Antonio became the scene of the bloodiest battle for independence — only 1 in every 14 rebels survived this battle and its aftermath. The end was not in sight but Mexico refused to give up hope for its independence. ~~One day~~ a more victorious day came in 1821 ~~some better day.~~

San Antonio, ~~a village of 200 Indians~~ went from a Spanish settlement to a Mexican town of about 2000.

This was the ~~tumultuous~~ turbulent New Spain that Moses Austin came to explore in hopes of establishing his dream colony. It was not Missouri. It bore little resemblance to his Va. Austinville and Mo Potosi projects. Could he carry it off in this unpredictable foreign land? Though once a Spanish subject, he knew little of its language and less of its expectations and laws.

He was after all a tired 53 and bankrupt; but was challenged to start anew. He had lived well once, and he would live well again.

While Austin's Texas venture may not have been a leap in the dark, he likely was not aware that the whole enterprise would be a long shot at best. He lacked experience in this kind ~~kind cauldron~~ of seething unrest.

Some historians wonder if Moses Austin would have been truly capable of bringing his dream to fruition, not for his lack of ambition, but because of his temperament. He was known to be confrontational. Could he deal with Spanish procrastination-manana - for he was an impatient man and lacked diplomacy ~~in~~ handling matters requiring sensitivity. Could he allay the ~~fears~~ suspicions of a government already fearful of American usurpation, giving the camel an inch as it intended. How would he deal with ruffians settling a new frontier as ruffians always do?

It was not to be. Back in Missouri awaiting confirmation of his application for the land grant in Texas, Austin came down with a severe cold. When the San Antonio message finally arrived 3 months later, he was gratified to note his grant allotment

amount ~~was~~ granted to 4 leagues (200,000 acres), not the smaller one he requested. Shaking with ague, he did his best to work out the details of his venture. For 10 desperate weeks he labored. Alas! Pneumonia took hold and brought him to his deathbed.

June 10?, 1821, he breathed his last at his daughter's place at Hazel Run near his ~~old~~ Durham Hall. His dying request was a labored plea for his elder son Stephen, studying law in New Orleans, to pick up his fallen mantle and complete the Texas venture.

But did not return now.

MPS25

~~He~~ was buried as a local hero at his son-in-law's private cemetery. His achievements ~~had been~~ were laudable. He was the founder of the Am. lead industry. He built the first American settlement west of the Mississippi River - Potosi - and made it the county seat of Washington County which he had helped to create. He and his associates founded the first American bank west of the Mississippi. And he was the first American to obtain permission to found ~~the~~ an Anglo-American colony in Texas.

He and his wife Maria (d. 18—) were later re-interred in Potosi's public cemetary ~~in Gal~~ he once owned - the land around Mine à Breton and Durham Hall lost to creditors.

Reports have it that the original brick vault over the grave crumbled near the end of the 19th century due to the root upthrust of a large wild cherry tree (18" in diameter) growing there. It is said a milling company made canes (CANES) of most of the brown cherry. A craftsman carved a seat from the stump to exhibit it (in honor of Austin) at the St. Louis World Fair of 1904.

The old brick vault was later replaced with one of stone and concrete. It is this vault I leaned against to rest on a hot humid day in Potosi only a few miles from Mother's new residence in Mo. At the time neither of us had any notion whatsoever of the story I have unfolded here, no idea that we shared a common ancestor in the person of Colonial Capt. Anthony Austin[2] of Ashford, Connecticut.

In 1938 a Tex. undertaker came uninvited to Potosi to claim the mouldering remains of Moses Austin, desiring them to be re-interred once again at the Texas State Cemetery in Austin, to rest in peace beside his son Stephen, the real founder of Texas. For nearly a decade the Texans and the Lions Club of Potosi squabbled over ownership of Moses' body. This was the so-called "Battle of Potosi". The Lions won, and there in Austin, Tex Moses Austin rests today.

In 1939 - a statue of Moses Austin was unveiled in San Antonio on the Main Plaza across from the Spanish Governor's Palace

STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN — 1793-1836
THE REAL FOUNDER OF TEXAS

Stephen F. Austin lacked courage to even snatch up the fallen flag of his father's Texas venture much less carry it to victory. But as a dutiful son he earnestly desired to free the Austin family from burdensome debt, and mayhap accumulate enough for himself to live comfortably again. He vowed never to marry until debt free. None of these goals were achieved, although he drove himself into an early grave with the effort.

Reluctant to leave New Orleans, he had grown accustomed to its pleasant company, music and dancing. Being a man of law, if not of letters, was more to his liking. The thought of taking up life on the frontier again made him hesitant. At age 7 he had left Ann. civilization the burgh time when the Austins of the Va. lead industry boarded the coach-and-four to lead wagons of household goods in search of rivers to bring them into an Indian wilderness in a foreign land - Spanish Missouri. The port of St. Louis was drab. At least St. Genevieve their destination had palisades to protect its Fr. inhabitants from hostile Osages. Had not his father been compelled to fire his 3 lb. cannon on 2 occasions to save Durham Hall from their attacks? Life here became comfortable - good spirits, silk & lace, toys for the 3 children, & slaves at beck & call for the comfort of all.

Then in 1820 after the bank failures, Stephen moved to another frontier - the Terr. of Ark & with his brother-in-law ~~Bryan~~ Bowyer bought land; The court ruled against them in the contested purchase. ~~for far more~~. Malaria & land loss drove them farther south to New Orleans. Here he met attorney Hawkins, the older brother of a lad he knew at his Ky. College, who offered to teach him law. It seemed providential as Stephen's father had planned Yale law school for him before the dwindling fortune dashed his hopes.

Stephen's formal education had begun at age 11 and back ~~in~~ Conn. far from home. His father's letter to the principal at Bacon Academy outlined specific goals: to make his son a scholar in the "Classicks" (not in divinity, learning Greek & Hebrew useless to a man of business); to learn to write well both in composition & penmanship; to acquire knowledge in religion & politics; to receive music instruction & guidance in moral principles.

Stephen completed his schooling at the Transylvania Univ. of Lexington, Ky. graduating at age 16. He went into business and politics early. Elected to the Mo. Terr. House of Representatives, he held that seat for 6 years until Mo joined the Union as a slave state in 1820. Meanwhile Moses turned over to him the management of the Potosi mines. Those failing in the depression of 1819, he proceeded to Ark. where the terr. governor

A Before 1820 - Texas, the vast plains between the central plateau of Mex and the French colony of Louisiana to the east, was scarcely worth settling. But Am. were invited to settle here w/ the promise of free land. (33)

appointed him judge of the First Judicial District.

He seemed prepared, better qualified than most, yet he hesitated to undertake the Tex. venture. It remained for lawyer Hawkins to strongly urge him to take on the challenge. Setting his face like a flint, he started to San Antonio to renew his father's contract for the proposed colony. He could not have known then that his first ~~bachelor~~ bachelor quarters on that Tex. frontier, would be a log cabin wanting a sound chimney amidst hostiles, both Indians on mustangs and irate Mexicans on their high horses determined to squelch the Yankee interlopers, or that his last would be a clapboard shanty in an Anglicized Tex. Republic; his bed a pallet on its bare floor.

A Enroute to TEX, he learned the SPANISH Colony had declared its independence from SPAIN and was now MEXICO. Texas was its northern province.

San Antonio ~~AJ~~. Officials, recognizing Stephen as Moses' legal heir, gave him permission to explore the region for a choice location. His colony, of course, was not the first or only one to ~~have~~ come to Tex. from the U.S. During Jackson's policy of Cherokee removal from Georgia, a band of Cherokees with some Shawnee, Delaware & Kickapoo, settled in northeast Tex and were well received as a valuable "civilizing" influence. Austin's colony was the second and largest, requiring a vast area for the plantation-ranching economy it would employ.

Setting out southward from the capital, he passed the San Juan de Capistrano Mission. Four missions had been built along the river near the town, but by 1821 when Stephen rode by with his Indian guides, all were either deserted or deteriorating. It would be 15 years before Jim Bowie and Austin enroute to the Alamo would claimed the grounds of Mission Concepcion as a temporary encampment for their doomed volunteers.

One hundred fifty years later when in Texas for springbreak, I visited 2 of these old missions, now restored and protected by the Missions National Historical Park. After a city bus tour of April tourists to Monte Vista and Terrell Hills to see the beautiful 20th century mansions in exclusive neighborhoods (we were told on tour the City of San Antonio had no middle class - only the rich and the poor, and perhaps it was so then), we turned south to yesterday — the Missions. To me they were more impressive than the hilltop ritz. Their ancient bells made in Spain were silent. In fact, the whole place was silent - as though long forgotten memories clung to the thick stonewalls now crossstitched with sturdy vines which I paused to photograph.

After 3 days in mapless territory, Stephen Austin selected the boundaries of his land grant, an area south of the Capital San Antonio stretching to the Gulf - 70 miles along the Brazos River - 200,000 acres in all. Dec. 21 the

first small waves of Americans lapped the Coastal shores — only 7 families. By 1825 Austin had brought in 300 Am. families, & had permission to locate 900 others in the future. Handbills distributed in the U.S. had done their work; on these Stephen stipulated the requirements — no drunkard or gambler, no profane swearer, no idler, must be able to be Catholic. One wonders how Travis w/ Alabama blood on his hands, Bowie w/ his well use knife, and an & alcoholic Houston fleeing a marital scandal never fully revealed and those like them managed to get in not only enter Tex but become its beloved heroes & Jim Bowie dealt in slaves, buying them from the smugglers Lafitte pirates to resell. Heavily in debt like most colonists, he came to Tex. to look for silver mines, or build a cotton gin, or speculate in land, or something.

Life on the earliest Tex. frontier was typical Am. woodland frontier: First the clearing of timber (which was easier if the settler owned slaves), then the dropping of corn seed, & as it grew the searching the wild for provender. Bison, deer & pecans were plentiful. Wild grains ~~made up~~ provided the daily bread: Pole houses went up, oxen hauled firewood for the humble hearth. The buckskin clad settler ate stump-pounded corn meal, mush, & wild honey from wooden trenchers, ever watchful lest Indians steal their livestock. The Comanche was an expert horse thief; the Karankawa, a cannibal.

San Felipe de Austin, a village of 20 houses set on a river bluff, became the Colonial capital. Austin settled here in a log cabin to drink his corn coffee in bachelor solitude until the surge ~~came~~ came to claim its 4000 plus acres of free land. ©

Some allotments were much larger. The Cummings family on Mill Creek owned 22,000 acres, granted only if it would provide lumber to build San Felipe. It grew rapidly — log houses, dry goods stores, blacksmith shop, the inn. One stayed at the Mex plaza; saloons were the place to socialize, & the Padre frequented it often. meaning they owned in the Smithy, a tailor, the surveyors and 3 lawyers. Wade William Barret Travis, ~~a would be~~ cattle, was one of these to set up a law practice. His special enamorata was one of the Cummings' girls of Mill Creek, though he was not yet divorced from his Alabama wife. They played to marry, He gave her a brooch; she gave him her ring which he wore around his neck on a cord. Law and order came as did debtors fleeing their creditors, and duel survivors. Bowie was one of these. Gail Borden was surveyor for Austin's colony; a quarter century later he patented condensed milk much in demand in the U.S. Civil War. Samuel Williams may have been Austin's best friend; he was Stephen's private secretary. Later as Galveston banker Williams was to become "Father of the Texas Navy." Several Austins emigrated to Tex as well — Stephen's bro. James E. first 1821 prospering returned 1824 to Missouri to get the family. He found their mother had died at their sister's Hazel Run, & Emily herself being widowed had married a Perry. By 1831 the Perrys & some cousins had come to San Felipe.

In 1825 settling 800 families in Tex. per vast overlapped the Robertson Co. colony Ville beginning years of laws & life for Austin

By 1832 San Felipe numbered 1000 souls. That same year the colony numbered 11,000 Americans alarming the ever watchful Mexican government. It even resembled the Am. South — great plantations of tobacco & sugar worked by slaves. An affluent family from Georgia had arrived, bringing 50 loaded wagons & 90 slaves to build the first cotton gin. Thirty years later, annual shipments with as many as 7000 bales of cotton headed to Eng. & European exports came back on returning ships. The Fed. govt imposed heavy duties on the imports enraging the settlers.

Mexican troops noting the unrest made themselves visible.

Another bone of contention was religion. Most settlers ~~were at least~~ considered themselves Protestant. As Mex law required Catholic baptism & marriage to be solemnized by a priest - and the payment of the Church tithe - the colonists insisted altho civil marriage was finally allowed. They agreed to the Church tax if allowed to practice their own religious preference - if any. But, Austin was to argue, the Mexican Constitution clearly stated the established Church - Roman Catholic - and the settler must respect that.

The Protestants went underground - conducting divine service secretly in private homes. They posted their own bonds publicizing an intended marriage (or to be remarried if civil marriage had occurred) awaiting their religious solemnization of matrimony by the occasional itinerant preacher if and when he came by. Meanwhile the couple lived together, often producing issue, as was the custom on western frontiers in the U.S.

While Austin deeply regretted Catholic domination, he himself was silent regarding his own religious preference - altho he was nominally Catholic; most landholding Am. settlers were. He strongly favored religious toleration, except for the Methodists. Their

clergy's emotional preaching style would attract Mex. authorities he knew, & he warned the men of the cloth that he would arrest & silence them in jail if necessary should they continue to defy the law of the land. Many in tune with the Higher Law, the preachers, unlike Paul & Silas singing psalms, sang Watts & Wesley as they called for summer camp meetings held along wooded creeksides — clergy of all denominations welcomed. Characterized as these meetings were by fervent loud prayers, shouted hallelujahs & amens and fire-and-brimstone preaching, ~~these~~ camp meetings ~~& revivals~~ could ~~hardly~~ have been ~~very~~ secret. At the Caney Creek camp meeting in 1835, Travis the lawyer feared a Baptist, who lived almost within hearing distance of the meeting, dropped by to assure the earnest worshippers he would protect them from Mex. gov't persecution. It is reported that this was the last religious service Travis was known to have attended - just a few months before the Alamo Carnage.

Religious resistance was only one thorn in the flesh Austin was to suffer for the sake of this colony. As Honorable Empresario (agent in charge of immigration) with civil & military authority to govern his colony & the right to collect 12½¢ per acre (for services rendered & which the settlers resisted) ~~which the settlers refused~~)

~~was~~ had he had to petition the alcalde (mayor), the Honorable Commissioner ~~or~~ the Most Excellent Governor for some right or privilege. All ~~x~~ his days he had to address the govt & ingratiate himself to make any headway with eternally suspicious Mex. authorities.

Empresario Austin's 15 years in Tex were consumed with administrative details, both in his colony to which he was accountable, and with the Fed govt in Mexico City whose laws frequently changed since its independence from Spain. Once he traveled to the capital of the new nation, ~~he found~~ it a city of magnificent colonial buildings. He was less enthralled with low life street violence, & the repressive power of the State Church. And even less impressed with the prison quarters where his arrest for alleged treason landed him in solitary confinement for one and a half years. Rumors had surfaced that he favored a U.S. Texas, altho John Quincy Adams of the U.S. had earlier failed to purchase it outright for $ ____.

Austin denied the charge. Had he not journeyed thru the prickly pear & sage to the capital in good faith to petition the Mex Congress for clarification of his grant title and its boundaries?, and to learn the legalities pertaining to troublesome Comanches and Anglo fugitives on his own jurisdiction?

And on the absence of trial by jury and the problems of judges not understanding the English language! — Scores of details plagued his outpost in the northern province.

¶ In the Inquisition prison, Austin had only one visitor — the Padre who had shown up on occasion at San Felipe saloons to drown his conflicting problems between the Church & law breaking Prot. in drink. This priest persuaded the authorities to allow Austin more freedom, like having the run of prison halls. Stephen used his prison time well — reading a few good books & improving his reading and writing skills in the Spanish language. Prison confinement appeared to fix two convictions in his mind — (1. Texas slavery was absolutely essential; (2. Texas independence might be a change for the better.

Sprung from jail on bail on Christmas Day in 1834 exactly 13 years to the day his father came to Sp. Tex. to negotiate with Gov. Martinez for planting a colony of Americans, Stephen Austin returned home. He was dismayed to find that the discouraged were going back to the U.S., and the Texians becoming anxious and restive in their leader's long absence in jail.

The most challenging problem to confront Austin was the slavery question. On this

issue he was to remain ambivalent—unsure at best. He had, of course, rubbed shoulders with it in the 5 slave states of his 28 years in the U.S. Slaves worked the family mines in Va. & Mo. Durham Hall had a slave staff. He himself owned Richmond, the slave he sold in New Orleans before entering Texas.

In the beginning Austin agreed with his colonists that slavery in Tex. was necessary in clearing the land, in planting and tending great fields of cotton & sugar, tobacco and rice. An agrarian economy on this scale simply could not survive without slaves. Families arriving daily brought them in to live in huts behind the master's house until they numbered one thousand. ~~Worked~~, ~~Bought~~ and sold at public auction, the area looked like another New Orleans. A Negro girl could be bought for $300; the best slaves went for $1500.00 a head. The economy bolstered by ~~free~~ slave labor moved forward. Great harvest of all crops were exported to meet the hungry demands of Europe.

But the mischief was in the law. The Constitution of 1824 prohibited slave trade. Later the Federation legislated total emancipation. For years Austin had argued pro slavery before Mex. authorities or at least its toleration in his colony, while

privately deploring the institution. As a man who had read well, he realized it was inconsistent with the noble belief in the freedom of man, as his private letters attest. Ten years after settling at San Felipe, he was to write to his New Orleans mentor, Attorney Hawkins, that slavery was "a curse & curses & worst of reproaches on civilized man." And the following year he was pleased by legislative exclusion of slavery in 1832. Then the next year he changed this view, or at least surrendered idealism to realism, knowing full well colonial survival depended on slave labor in field & forest, in mill & gin. He firmly believed that the better class of U.S. slaveholders would refuse to come to Tex. without their slaves. In fact, were not some of his people already engaged in quitting the colony seeing their slaves were about to be emancipated? Even his brother James E., coastal trader on the Bay registered Eclipse, lobbied against emancipation for there would be little demand for shipping without the great Tex. ~~output~~ production harvested by slaves.

Stephen Austin was to plead against the law to free child slaves at 14, the ban on slave trade, the proposal to free slaves without masters dead & buried — measures clearly unconstitutional, he argued, for slaves were property, and was not property protected by Mexican law? Were slavery

abolished forcing ruined colonists to return to the U.S., would the Federalists like Texas to revert back to a wilderness of wild Indians and illegal squatters? What a tragedy that would be!

When the property protection argument weakened, Austin shamelessly argued that the gov't could regard the ~~helpless~~ Negro as an indentured servant, for he having been raised by U.S. citizens of the South from birth ~~he~~ knew no other life than utter dependence. Some Mexican lawyers supported the pro slavers argument: what was not prohibited by law was to be understood as permitted. Early Mexican laws had promised Catholic foreign settlers civil rights, among these protection of property, and slaves were valuable property!

When a Federal decree finally abolished slavery, Austin, representing his colonists, petitioned the San Antonio governor with the ~~notion~~ plea that emancipation should not apply to Texas. Then the Mex Pres. in Mexico City in a private letter to the governor concurred, authorizing the continuation of the institution in Texas. Slaveholding ~~Texans~~ got the message that they were exempt from federal law, or if not totally exempt, they at least would not suffer enforcement of the law. Austin's colony in Texas was saved!

By 1835 Tex. had accrued enough grievances to pack a powder keg needing only a spark to explode Austin's colony to smithereens. Fear seized the slaveholders that a black uprising would flare up in the midst of all the political wrangling. They also believed that Pres. Santa Anna, a pervert & abolitionist, would liberate the slaves and turn them armed against their masters. And most of the slaves hoped so. OTHER GRIEVANCES GALLED THE SOUL— Austin's effort to charter Mason lodges had ended in defeat, the gov't ruling freemasonry illegal; its promoting the political idea of liberty was untenable.

— The Fed. gov't had failed to subdue Indians, especially Comanche raids on livestock. Some Indians lifted more than scalps: the Karankawa boiled victims, and ate them for ritual purposes. Repeated petitions for better education & more self-government had gone unnoticed. Lobbying for their constitutional civil rights at the federal capital had only earned their Honorable Empresario a lengthy confinement in the Inquisition prison. Their complaint of the unequal yoke of the Coahuila & Texas state (since 1824 at the time of the union) government had gone unheard. They yearned for separate statehood, altho they understood their population of 30,000 fell short by 50,000, the number required for application. Anglos outnumbered (ethnic Mex) ← Tejanos 4 to 1 but even some of this usually placed brown race were angered by government

deafness & neglect. It boiled down to Tex. Anglo-Tejanos civil rights versus Mexican Federalist abuses.

Truth to tell the Anglos demonstrated their beliefs of superiority over the lower caste Tejanos as religious, language, race & culture clashes erupted. As Mexican legislation had been frequently abrogated by shifting governments, who knew the current law? Many colonists exercised high disregard for scrupulously obeying laws in either the U.S. or Mexico.

— By this time there was about 7x more English-speaking Anglos than Mexicans in Tex. Still the N. province was sparsely settled - about 1 person for every 5000 acres.

It was now clear to Tejanos the Federal Government would never be cooperative.

The spark that lit the fuse sputtering to its inevitable conclusion was the showdown at ~~Galveston~~ a coastal port. Santa Anna sent troops to Galveston to collect delinquent import duties owed his Federal govt. A few revengeful resisters enraged by burdensome tariffs seized a small garrison. Austin, in prison in Mexico City at the time, came home to find it was Travis and the San Felipe men who were responsible for the seige. They were reprimanded by himself and 7 outraged communities.

The march to Alamo began in earnest at Gonzales, for one month earlier a Mexican Colonel demanded its cannon intended for C

Indian attacks.
~~Commanche raids~~. The Federalists considered it too handy for rebel causes. Searching for it (it had been buried), the Colonel & his troops were routed by 160 Texans. The skirmish served as the Lexington of 1775 — an insurgence leading to a full blown revolution.

Earlier Santa Anna had thoroughly insulted the Texans by annulling their Constitution of 1824 which had ensured their civil rights. Deeming himself a kind of New World Napoleon, he became a military dictator, and set about diminishing the power of the province. ~~Santa Anna~~ and suppressing the Texans, Santa Anna raised an army of 6000, determined once and for all to subjugate the insubordinate Colony as he had done at Tampico and Yucatan.

In late 1835 a dozen Tex. Towns urgently called for a consultation to convene at Washington-on-the-Brazos. Delegates argued not whether to fight, but for what issue — independence, or to restore their precious ~~the~~ Constitution of 1824. This meeting appointed Sam Houston, a warrior with Andrew Jackson connections and ex-governor of Tennessee, and of sullied reputation in that state, as Texian Commander-in-chief of the ~~Tex~~ Texas army. The delegates also sent 3 commissioners led by Austin to the U.S. in search of large loans to support the military. The day after

after Christmas the party set sail by schooner for Nashville and on to Washington, D.C.

BATTLE OF THE ALAMO

As early as Jan. Houston sent Jim Bowie to ~~destroy~~ dispose of the Alamo garrison in San Antonio; Bowie delayed the order. A little later the provisional gov't sent orders to Lt. Col. Travis to go to San Antonio as well. Travis came in with a regular Cavalry of 30 troopers (he was unable to recruit more) to occupy the Alamo ~~to~~ and join Bowie in charge of a modest militia of 25 volunteers. Davy Crockett, ex-U.S. Congressman of ~~Tenn~~ Tenn. in the area on an exploring expedition appeared with a band of 13 Tenn. volunteers. Texas towns sent small numbers. Fewer than 200, all brave but largely untrained, among them some Tejanos, ~~were~~ prepared the fort ~~& waited the~~ quickly for the siege, ~~for 12 days~~ hoping in vain ~~all the while~~ for ~~more and~~ reinforcements ~~to ride in~~. The six commanders had militia experience in the States. Bowie recruited Gonzales sent in March!

In 1812 Bowie was w/ Andrew Jackson but did not fight. Crockett was in the Creek War about the same time. Travis had been w/ the Alabama militia

~~fresh troops to Bowie~~ On the 13th, dawning day the Mexican bugle sounded the charge, & Santa Anna's well provisioned disciplined troops ~~stormed the garrison~~ ~~waged fo sword~~. The Alamo men fired their 21 cannons mowing down the foe in great swaths with shrapnel when their ammunition ~~reached~~ ran low. ~~Short supply~~. Facing impossible odds, Travis, legend has it, had drawn the famous line in the sand; only one man refused to cross over. But all knew the Alamo was fearfully undermanned ~~death~~ without reinforcements. ~~Death was certain~~. Annihilation loomed large.

The large Mexican army made three assaults. The foe at dreadful loss scaled the battered walls & Travis was among the first down. Hand to hand hacking w/ bayonet & sword inside the fort ended the Alamo battle in 90 min

Reports have ever been dubious concerning the outcome:—
189. heroic
189 ~~One hundred eighty nine~~ deaths were
reported; modern research calculates a larger
number. A few slaves and white women with
their children were spared by the victors — among
them Susanna Dickinson & infant daughter Angelina.
This baby, it is said, ~~to~~ had around her neck
the stringed ring Rebecca Cummings gave Travis
at their engagement at her brother's inn on Mill
Creek. Perhaps it was a clever message of
farewell to the inamorata he could not marry.
Mrs. Dickinson carried the message of the last Alamo to Genl Houston in Gonzales

Sam Houston never neared the Alamo
during the 13 day siege. He was in attendance at the March
1 Convention on Washington-on-the-Brazos. The
second day the Tex. delegates penned a manifesto—
a declaration of its independence from Mexico.
March 3 Convention confirmed Houston's appoint-
ment as commander-in-chief, and then went into
session to frame a Constitution for the new Republic
of Texas. On that day Stephen F. Austin was in Louisville,
Ky. enroute to New York seeking loans for war and to feel
Am. opinion toward possible annexation.
(It would be nearly 10 years before Texas was admitted
to the Union). On March 24 the Commissioners
started back to Texas. The Alamo was already 18 days
smoking in ruin.

Did all the defenders of the Alamo die
within the Mission walls as they say, or did
some survive — Crockett, for one? His record
remains a mystery. Later historians believe

some did survive the battle - as many as 7 - but were executed at once by Santa Anna's orders who vowed never to take prisoners. These together with all the fallen were tossed on a blazing funeral pyre to burn to ashes, some of which were gathered up and interred at Parish Church in Bexar. (San Antonio) It is believed that the last living survivor of the Alamo battle died in 1918 - 82 years after the battle; his name - PEREZ.

It was in the U.S. that Austin, busy securing loans and good will, learned about the seige and slaughter at the Alamo. He read it in the newspaper. In the 6 months he coursed from Nashville and Louisville to the East Coast and back, he never received one official report from Texas. He had only the newspapers to rely on for the progress of the war of independence.

Did our Ohio ancestor aging Joseph Gillet, cousin of the Austins, also read of the Alamo carnage in his ~~Ohio~~ Delaware County newspaper, and of the earlier skirmishes in Austin's Colony? Probably so as he readily identified with revolutionists having served in America's Revolutionary War. Had personal correspondence with family members back home in Connecticut ever sent him news of Austin's nice emigrating West to farm his military lands? ~~His closest friends and~~ Two of his first cousins ~~Aaron~~ Ben + ~~Elihu~~ Eliphu of Suffield had ~~all~~ married Austins of Suffield, Capt. Anthony's town and the birthplace of Joseph Gillet's father as well. Innkeeper Elijah, Joseph's soldier brother, also came into Delaware Co, Ohio in 1817, lived 5 years on his military acres, sold them only to return to Conn. for good. Did he ever write to him regarding the Austin relatives? We can only speculate.

In any case, Joseph Gillet would know little if anything of Texas after the Alamo of 1836 - never know that Stephen Fuller Austin, his cousin's son, would be heralded as the "Founder of Texas" late that very year. For Joseph died almost 2 months to the day after the Alamo, age 83, outliving cousin

Moses[5] by 15 years. He was quietly buried in a soldier's grave in the Waldo Cemetery just across the county line from where he had farmed 18 years, leaving 6 living children

None of these children nor his descendants for 4 more generations would have opportunity to learn in school about their Austin connection to Tex. history, for Moses[5] and Stephen[6] Austin failed to attract contemporary attention in their day, at least to the extent of being included in common school history texts. Why was this? Nineteenth century school books celebrated military heroes - Washington at Valley Forge, Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, Lee & Grant at Appomattox. It remained for 20th century historians to focus on expansionists, as Moses & Stephen Austin, colony planters in Texas. It was General Sam Houston who was to claim the lion's share in the founding of Texas until the 20th c.

With the Alamo fallen, the battle for Texas independence continued at Goliad where Texans suffered great loss. ~~April 21~~ The final battle at San Jacinto (near present day Houston) was a showdown between Santa Anna's 1200 troops to Houston's 900. Houston waited patiently for the siesta hour, then began

his surprise attack on the napping army. The Texans advanced quietly, then uproariously raised the famous battle cry "Remember the Alamo" which was to become the time rallying cry of patriotic sacrifice forever after. The assault lasted 18 minutes. Battle slain — Texas 9, Mexico 650. The next morning Santa Anna was captured in a tent, his resplendent uniform concealed with a low-ranking soldier's simple jacket. It was April 22, 1836.

The Austin commissioners' party had come back as far as New Orleans when they got the news — again from a newspaper.

Stephen Austin arrived back in Texas June 27, with the report that the U.S. Congress was debating whether or not to recognize Texas independence. He would not live to see the result. That would come in 1837, for the U.S. chose to be cautious.

Austin did live to see an independent Texas with its own Constitution hoist its flag — the Lone Star, blue on a white field. August 4 he confidently announced his candidacy for President of Texas. But he lost to the ambitious and alcoholic military hero of the war for independence — Gen'l Sam Houston — 587 votes to 5119. The General got the soldier vote. Oct. 28 Houston made Austin his Sec. of St. His last official act was to draft a proclamation against slave trade. Within

a month ~~this~~ cold he contracted became pneumonia. Unable to erase the family debts, he often lived poorly on corn coffee and cornbread hoping for as little as $4000 to pay his own debts. His lament had ever been ~~he~~ never having had enough cash to buy good books. Without income or comforts of life, he professed to be unashamed of his poverty. Dec. 7, 1836 he ~~died~~ breathed his last on a two-room shanty ~~on a~~ floor pallet. He died land poor. His sister Emily (their brother James E. died of cholera 3 years earlier) inherited the land, and his voluminous exquisitely composed correspondence. In one of his last letters he had penned that he had "worn out my ~~Pres. Sam Houston's~~ constitution in trying to colonize this country". [He was 43 and the wrinkles showed.. His bro. James E had noticed it before cholera sent him to his deathbed.] ~~Pg~~

And by all accounts of his biographers and historians he had done just that, and honorably.

But it was President Sam Houston who officially uttered the grand ~~statement of praise~~ tribute to Stephen AUSTIN: "The Father of Texas is no more. The first Pioneer of the wilderness has departed."

*

HONORS

In 1839 Waterloo on the Colorado River (yes, there is a Colo. River in Tex. not to be confused with the mighty Colorado rising in the Rockies to scare & to scour its way all the way to Baja Calif.) was renamed "Austin" in Stephen's honor. It remained the Texas capital when Texas was annexed to the U.S. in 1845. It is a pleasant city today. Its capitol building of pink granite was modeled after the Federal capitol in Washington D.C.

En its hilly outskirts the city is blanketed with vast expanses of ~~a multitude~~ of wildflower species, including the bluebonnets. One truly gasps in amazement at the sight of this natural mosaic in the Texas Hill Country as I did one summer day. Lady Bird Johnson on the nearby Pedernales was to spread its colorful inspiration all over the nation.

Here in the Texas capital Stephen F. Austin is honored and well remembered. His life and times have been thoroughly researched in the thousands of pages in the Austin Papers housed at the Univ. of Texas. There, were carefully preserved by his sister's descendants and placed en these archives for historians to review. Even in life Austin said he was the sower of seed, and the harvester would come after him to reap. En this very piece of land Austin

in 1833 he hoped to build an academy to teach languages, science, law and philosophy — only a dream then.

In the Hall of State Building, statues of both Austin and Houston stand mute in the Hall of Heroes. The city's Hyde Park also has renowned sculptures of both. Farther afield, the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. permitted each of the states to install two of its favorite sons for its halls. Texas chose Stephen Austin and Sam Houston.

The capital of Austin's colony in his early day was San Felipe de Austin on the Brazos, built in 1823. It was rebuilt after Texans burned it to the ground in advance of Santa Anna's army sweeping the country for rebels. Today this site, the Austin Historical Park, has Stephen's log cabin replicated and containing displays of his desk & oddly enough a bowl containing splinters from his coffin

Austin, his only home the primitive log cabin of the pioneer, had wanted to build his last home (if his fortune were restored) on the Colorado River. He never got to it. Today in Austin at the foot of Mount Bonnell on land once his, the city has

~~built~~ erected the Austin Museum of Art at Laguna Gloria. It contains a rose window, copied after the famous rose window in the San Jose Mission in San Antonio.

Austin got his rose after all, for in his writings he had described the ~~cottage home~~ he would build one day - a fine place with music and books, and maybe a rose garden.

On the highest point in the Texas State Cemetery where Stephen F. Austin was re-interred in 1910, pecan and magnolia trees shade his grave. All around him are the headstones of governors and 2000 Confederate soldiers. His own grave is marked by a Coppini bronze statue of the founder of Texas.

CONCLUSION

But it is clearly the Alamo, former mission and garrison in San Antonio, which is the true historical landmark & shrine celebrating the Texans struggle in becoming first the Lone Star State, and then the 28th State of the U.S. After the seige, the Alamo's damaged interior was little used. The Catholic Church once rented it out to the U.S. army for the quartermasters depot for a mere $150.00 a month.

Just prior to the Civil War a fire destroyed the Chapel roof. Finally abandoned in 1876, it was left to nesting swallows, & 7 years later the Church sold its ruins to the state of Texas for $20,000. The Alamo's 50th anniversary passed quietly with scarcely a thought.

But before the century ended, dedicated Daughters of the Republic of Texas (DRT) caught the spirit of restoration. They had no idea of the work in recovery. As official Custodians of Chapel & Convent in 1905, they boldly begged brick, post & wire materials for repairs, then set out with a ~~re~~dedication to raise funds to bring the sacred halls back to life — as they must have appeared in 1836.

The Centennial of the Alamo on March 5, 1936 was a day to behold. The seige was re-enacted. The ceremony, presided over by clerics of various religious persuasions, would have delighted Stephen Austin's heart, for in his colony he had strongly favored religious toleration although unsuccessful in providing against the monopoly of the Catholic Church.

This day as the Papal flag - yellow and white fluttered on the platform as did Old Glory, a Rabbi offered the invocation, an Episcopal priest read the Scriptural passage, a Masonic band played patriotic music (one contributing cause of the Texas Revolution was said to be Freemasonry in Austin's colony), the roll call of the honored dead was intoned, a Protestant choir lustily sang "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder, I'll Be There". Finally taps sounded for the heroic dead.

That year of 1936 Franklin D. Roosevelt & Eleanor campaigned at this shrine of liberty. At first a stream of mainly Texans paid homage to their historic shrine. Then in 1960 John Fitzgerald Kennedy campaigned here as well. Hollywood's icon John Wayne that same year portrayed Davy Crockett, upon at the Alamo in a popular movie. People from all over the world deluged the famous Mission, and continue to do so at what has become a national shrine of liberty.

I was among that number in the 1970's. It took a summer day to read the posted stories, to look at metates, artifacts, to see archival displays - Crockett's

vest,
Travis' ring (could it have been the one baby Angelina wore around her neck?),
to quietly walk its polished floors to think about the battle cry "Remember the Alamo" and reflect on the sacrifice offered by patriots of liberty everywhere.

Then I went out to the lawn to sit on the deep green grass under an ancient spreading live oak tree to breathe history's pregnant air.

#

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The Conquest of the West

Dodd

OHIO HISTORY

MOSES AUSTIN

OHIO HISTORY

#7

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E Delaware Co. J. Selbrig.

OHIO (5)

MOSES AUSTIN 1797 AND JOSEPH GILLET

GILLET

Moses was Joseph (5) 3rd cousin. Joseph (5) b. 4 Je 1753 Simsbury Conn. In Rev. War - Conn Militia with Capt Samuel Hayes' Co. Col. Pettibone's Regt. # W7524. Ex-comm from Church 30 Oct 1812, 1. bought land ca 1817 in Delaware Co. Ohio, settling at Norton - 450 acres US Military Lands. d. 7 May 1836. p. 60 Genealogy. p. 50. His bro. Elijah (5) pvt in Rev War # 17436 with Wolcott's Brig. Peekskill; 1812 bought land in Franklin Co (later part of Delaware Co), sold 1827.

MOSES AUSTIN: Exploring the Ohio Valley

b. 1761 d. 1821. buried Potosi, Mo.

The diaries, journals, and letters of pioneers and explorers are among the best, and often the only, accounts that we have of life on the frontier. One such explorer and reporter was the energetic and enterprising miner, Moses Austin. While traveling across the Ohio Valley to the Mississippi River in the 1790s, he encountered many men and women who had made their homes in the wilderness. The trials of the frontiersmen are reflected in Austin's account of his journey. The selection reprinted below was signed by Austin on March 25, 1797, after he had returned to Virginia, although it was probably written earlier.

Source: *American Historical Review*, Vol. V, pp. 523-542.

ON DECEMBER 8, 1796, IN THE EVENING, I left Austinville on horseback, taking Joseph Bell as an assistant, and a mule to pack my baggage; and that night went to Mr. James Campbell's, who, on the morning of the 9th, started with me for Kentucky. Nothing of note took place from Mr. Campbell's to Captain Cragg's, where we arrived on the 11th at evening, furnishing ourselves with blankets, etc., at Abington as we passed.

The morning of the 12th I left Captain Cragg, in company with a Mr. Wills from Richmond, bound to Nashville in the state of Tennessee. That night I arrived at the Block House, so called from being some years past used as such but at this time in the hands of Colonel Anderson, at whose house it was expected good accommodations could be had; more so in consequence of his being a friend of Mr. Campbell's. However, it was with great trouble that he admitted us under his roof or would allow us anything for our horses and mules. Colonel Anderson's is thirty-six miles from Captain Cragg's, which I left by daylight, taking the road through Powell's Valley.

At this place I parted with Mr. Wills, who took the road for Cumberland, which forked at this place. The road being bad and the weather uncommonly cold, I found it was with hard traveling that we reached the foot of Wallon's Ridge that night. From

JOSEPH GILLET (1753-1836) Father of HOMER (1784-1904) 3RD COUSIN of MOSES AUSTIN (1765-1821)

? Cumberland Rd - from Md begun 1811?
to Wheeling to Zanesville, O.
To Nashville, 911.

Anderson's to Benedict Yancy's is thirty-four miles and an uncommon mountainous road. Fifteen miles from the Block House is Clinch Mountain and the river of the same name. I, the same day, passed a number of mountains and ridges, the most considerable of which are Copper Creek, Powell's, and Wallon's, as also several large creeks and Powell's River.

Mr. Yancy's is the entrance into Powell's Valley. A wagon road has lately been opened into and down the valley, and notwithstanding great pains and expense, the passage is so bad that at many of the mountains the wagoners are obliged to lock all the wheels and make fast a trunk of tree forty feet long to the back of the wagon to prevent it from pressing on the horses. In this manner many wagons have passed on to Kentucky.

It was late in the evening of the 13th that I arrived at the house of this Mr. Yancy, and the badness of the weather had made me determine not to go any farther, being then 8 o'clock and snowing fast. However, I found it was not so easy a matter to bring the old man and woman to think as I did; for when I demanded, or rather requested, leave to stay, they absolutely refused me, saying that we could go to a house six miles down the valley. Finding moderate words would not answer, I plainly told Mr. Yancy that I should not go any farther and that stay I would. Old Mrs. Yancy had much to say about the liberties some men take, and I replied by observing the humanity of others; and so ended our dispute. Our horse was stripped and some corn and fodder obtained. We soon found ways and means to make the rough ways smooth, and, taking out our provision bag, made a good supper; after which, placing our blankets on the floor with our feet to the fire, I slept well.

The 14th we started from Mr. Yancy's, and, the day being bad with snow and rain, we stopped at Mr. Ewing's, five miles below Lee's Court House and ten from Mr. Yancy's. At Mr. Ewing's we received the welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, at whose house we stayed until the morning of the 15th, when, after being furnished with everything we wanted and a good piece of beef to take with us, we took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and family and that night about sundown arrived at Cumberland Mountain. About half a mile before you pass this mountain you come into the road from Hawkins' Court House and Knoxville, which is said to be the best road.

After passing the mountain, which we did this night, we stopped at Mrs. Davis', who keeps a tavern down the mountain, and met with very good accommodations. Powell's Valley has lately been made a county by the name of Lee, taking all the country from Washington County to the Kentucky line. The Court House is about thirty miles up the valley from the pass of Cumberland Mountain, at which place is a small town of six or ten houses and two stores. Powell's Valley is, I am informed, about six miles broad and sixty in length. It is good land but so enclosed with mountains that it will be always difficult to enter with wagons. When the valley becomes well improved, it will be an agreeable place, but at this time it is thinly settled and [has] small farms.

On the 16th, by daylight, our horses being ready, we took our leave of Mrs. Davis, who I must take the liberty to say may be justly called Captain Molly of Cumberland Mountain, for she fully commands this passage to the New World. She soon took the freedom to tell me she was a come-by-chance — her mother she knew little of and her father, less. As to herself, she said pleasure was the only thing she had in view and that she had her ideas of life and its enjoyments, etc.

A Mr. Hay from Knoxville joined us this day. The weather still continued cold and the road which had been much broken up

was now hard frozen. However, we arrived by dark at Ballinger's Tavern, thirty-seven miles from Cumberland Mountain. At this place I met with a number of gentlemen from Kentucky and a Doctor Rosse from the Illinois, with whom I had much conversation respecting that country. Our horses suffered this night, being obliged to make them fast to a tree and feed them on cane; but the accommodations for ourselves were good, considering the newness of the place.

The 17th, leaving Ballinger's, we traveled that day over an unpleasant road, passing several large waters and Cumberland River. We came at night to a small hut on Little Rock Castle, thirty miles from Richland or Ballinger's. At this place our accommodations were abominably bad. The house was about twelve feet square, and the night, which was distressingly cold, obliged all that were stopped at the place to take shelter in the hut — in all, women and children included, seventeen in number — nor can a more filthy place be imagined.

This night our horses suffered much. A few oats was all that the place afforded. After taking a supper from our provision bag, we took some rest on our blankets; and at daylight started on our journey, and in the evening arrived at the Crab Orchard, and took up our quarters at a Mr. Davis', twenty-three miles from Rock Castle, making in all ninety miles from Cumberland Mountain to the Crab Orchard. . . .

I cannot omit noticing the many distressed families I passed . . . traveling a wilderness through ice and snow; passing large rivers and creeks without shoe or stocking and barely as many rags as covers their nakedness; without money or provisions, except what the wilderness affords — the situation of such can better be imagined than described. To say they are poor is but faintly expressing their situation — Life, what is it, or what can it give, to make compensation for such accumulated misery? Ask these pilgrims what they expect when they get to Kentucky. The answer is land. "Have you any?" "No, but I expect I can git it." "Have you anything to pay for land?" "No." "Did you ever see the country?" "No, but everybody says it's good land."

Can anything be more absurd than the conduct of man? Here are hundreds, traveling hundreds of miles — they know not for what nor whither, except it's to Kentucky — passing land almost as good and easy obtained, the proprietors of which would gladly give on any terms. But it will not do. It's not Kentucky. It's not the Promised Land. It's not the goodly inheritance, the Land of Milk and Honey. And when arrived at this Heaven in Idea, what do they find? A goodly land, I will allow, but to them forbidden land. Exhausted and worn down with distress and disappointment, they are at last obliged to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. . . .

January 1, 1797, on Monday, I arrived at the town of St. Vincennes, which I found to be much larger than I had an idea of. The situation is quite charming, nor can fancy paint a more desirable spot.

From Harvies to Vincennes — five miles — is an open champaign country and extremely fertile, interspersed with islands of trees and plains or prairies quite to the banks of the Wabash. Two miles from the town are two mounds which overlook the country for some miles, as also the town and river. These mounds arise in the middle of a large plain and are said to be Indian burial grounds. However, I cannot suppose this to be true unless the world has been in being much longer than some pretend to say, and the destruction of the human family greater than we have any account of in this part of the world. However, I was told by a gentleman in Vincennes that he had taken human bones from out of the mounds and that he discovered many more in the ground. I suppose each of the mounds to be at least half a mile in circumference and

from the common level of the plain to the summit, sixty feet. They are now well set with grass and have every appearance of the works of nature and not of art.

Vincennes may contain 200 houses in all, but they are small and generally one story and badly finished. The streets are narrow and very irregular. At this time not more than three-fourths of the houses are inhabited. The inhabitants, since the treaty made by General Wayne, are gone onto their farms. This place is said to have been settled in or about the year 1726 and has undergone many changes since that time, but was always a place of considerable trade and wealth until General Clark took possession of it in the year 1778 for the United States; from which time until within the last eighteen months it has been on the decline.

Vincennes is settled with French from the towns on the Mississippi and Canada. And after the town came into the hands of the United States, many of the most respectable and wealthy families left the place and either went to Detroit or the Spanish side of the Mississippi; but the natural advantage of the place and the beauty of the country will, if the Indians are peaceable, soon make Vincennes a place of consequence. The garrison at this place is commanded by Captain Parsters. It consists of fifty men. The fort or citadel commands the town and Wabash River, in which are four six-pounders.

The Wabash may be numbered among the beauties of nature. It is about 350 yards wide at the town. The banks are not high and the prairies on each side extend as far as the eye can command, forming a landscape, when viewed from the mounds back of the town, equal to anything of the kind I have ever seen. The God of this comely land has been lavish in finishing His work, for notwithstanding that the sovereign hand of winter had extended its terrific influence over all the face of creation, yet inexpressible charms could be discovered which the severity of winter could not change.

The navigation from the Ohio to Vincennes is said to be 130 miles safe and easy, upward from Vincennes, 150 miles for canoes; and the waters of the river in the spring may be navigated within a few miles of the Miami. The lands on this river are said to be equal to any in the world, forming large and extensive plains and groves of timber, and must at some time not long distant form a settlement equal to any in the United States. The west bank of the Wabash is said to overflow every spring, but the east bank, on which the town stands, is something higher and is not subject to overflow.

The aborigines which are settled on the Wabash, near Vincennes, are much reduced and some nations entirely extinct. The Piankishas [Piankashaws] had a town within one mile of St. Vincennes, but it is now destroyed and their number reduced to about 120 men. They have not any town or fixed place of residence but wander about from place to place, always calling Vincennes their home. The Wyatonas [Weas] are said to be 150 men and are settled up the Wabash, 200 miles from Vincennes. The Shakis [Sacs] I could get no information about, nor is there such a nation now known. If any of them are in being, they are united with some other nation.

I was directed to go to Colonel Small's for quarters, to which place I went and found good accommodations. The colonel and his lady were from home on a party of pleasure. And being informed of a Mr. Henry who was in town on his way to Illinois, I got a gentleman to direct me where he could be found; and calling at the house of Monsieur Dubois, I found Mr. Henry at table with a number of French gentlemen. I was unfortunate in not having letters to any gentlemen in Vincennes; however, the embarrassment I felt on this account was soon removed by the politeness of Monsieur Du-

bois, who, without ceremony, took me to the table and placed me beside the Roman priest. At Monsieur Dubois', I met with a number of Americans, and, notwithstanding I was a stranger to all, yet I found myself very agreeably situated.

After spending an agreeable afternoon, I returned to Colonel Small's and that evening went to a ball, where I was introduced to several gentlemen. Major Vanderburg, a man of some note, requested Mr. Henry and myself to take breakfast with him, which we did the next morning. I received much politeness from Colonel Small, Doctor Tisdale, and Monsieur Dubois, to all of whom I am much indebted, as well as Major Vanderburg. Colonel Small keeps the only tavern in Vincennes at which good accommodations can be had. There is a Catholic church at Vincennes, but the building is not of sufficient note to be known by strangers unless informed, but to whom this church is dedicated I did not learn. . . .

The morning of the 15th, Mr. Henry and myself crossed the Mississippi on the ice to St. Louis, and being told there was not any tavern in the town, I left Joseph Bell and the mule at Kahokia; nor was it without great trouble that I procured quarters for myself. And I believe I should have been obliged to have returned to Kahokia the same day had I not met with a man by the name of Drake, who spoke English and went with me to a Monsieur le Compt, who politely took Mr. Henry and myself into [his] house. After changing our dress, we immediately paid our respects to the commandant, Monsieur Zeno Trudeau, to whom we had letters. The commandant received us with much politeness and promised us all the assistance the nature of our business demanded. I had letters to a merchant, Monsieur Charles Gratiot, from whom I received much attention. Monsieur Gratiot spoke English well and was of great advantage to me as I could not speak French.

St. Louis is prettily situated on a rising spot of ground, and has a commanding prospect of the Mississippi for some distance up and down the river, and also the American side. The town of St. Louis is better built than any town on the Mississippi, and has a number of wealthy merchants and an extensive trade, from the Missouri, Illinois, and upper parts of the Mississippi. It is fast improving and will soon be a large place; the town at this time contains about 200 houses, most of which are of stone, and some of them large but not elegant. The exports of St. Louis are supposed to amount to £20,000 per annum. The trade of this place must increase, being within fifteen miles of the Missouri and thirty of the Illinois rivers.

The large settlements making on the Missouri by the Americans will be of great advantage to St. Louis, the wealth of which is so much greater than any other town on the Mississippi that it will take a long time to change the trade even from the American side to any other place. And the great advantages held out by the government of Spain will soon make the settlements on the Missouri formidable. Land has already been granted to 1,000 families, near 400 of which have arrived from different parts of the United States. Back of St. Louis is a small fort mounting four four-pounders. It is not of much strength, has a guard of twenty men only. The church is a frame building and makes but an indifferent appearance, has neither steeple nor bell.

The aborigines which trade to St. Louis are the Kakapoos [Kickapoos], Piankishas, Piorias [Peorias], Sioux, Shawanees [Shawnees] (west of the Mississippi), and Osages on the Missouri. There is none of the above Indians that confine their trade to St. Louis except the Osages. But St. Louis gets the best part of all as well as many other nations, both on the Mississippi and Missouri, which seldom or ever visit the town of St. Louis but have goods taken to them by

traders employed by the merchants of St. Louis, who make their returns in the months of April and May.

The lands on the west side of the Mississippi are not equal to those on the American side, except on the Missouri River, which enters the Mississippi fifteen miles above St. Louis, and the Maramag [Meramec], ten miles below, and the Saline, six miles below St. Genevieve and sixty below St. Louis.

The River Maramag is navigable for batteaux thirty miles at all times in the year and in the spring much higher; it is about 100 yards wide at its mouth and keeps nearly its width until its forks, after which it loses its name and makes what is called the Grand River and the Mine Fork. Between the Mine Fork and Grand River are the lead mines known by the name of the Mines of Briton, which without doubt are richer than any in the known world. These mines are about forty miles from St. Louis, and thirty from St. Genevieve, and fifteen from the navigation of the Maramag. On the Maramag are several salt springs from which some salt is made, but the Saline will, it's most likely, furnish this country with salt, there being a great number of salt springs on its banks from which much salt is now made. And when the works are extended, it may furnish all the upper settlements on the Mississippi.

[On the] 16th I waited on the commandant and received letters from him to the commandant of St. Genevieve. Leaving St. Louis, I recrossed the Mississippi to Kahokia, and on the 18th arrived at the town of Kaskaskia. From Kahokia to Kaskaskia is about fifty miles and the best body of land in the world. The bottom, which extends from Kahokia to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is in common five miles in width and, except immediately on the bank of the river and one-fourth of a mile out, is in order for any kind of farming use, being a natural meadow the whole way. Between the town of Kahokia and Kaskaskia you pass the village of Prairie Du Rocher, which has about sixty houses, as also the Little Village, which, I am told, when under the English, had fifty families and a good church, but at this time there are but three families in the town and the church is destroyed. The church at Prairie Du Rocher is a frame house and not large. It is much out of repair, has a small bell, [and] is dedicated to St. Joseph.

About thirty miles from Kahokia stands Fort Charter [Chartres]. It is a notable work, and the manner in which it is neglected proves how much this country has been and still is neglected by government. Fort Charter, when built, I am told, was a mile from the Mississippi, but the river has so changed its channel that it has demolished the west side of the fort entirely and it has fallen into the river. Each angle of the fort is 140 paces, or steps. It is built of stone taken from the Mississippi cliff; and where the walls are unhurt, they are about twenty feet high. But the south walls are much injured; the east and north are more perfect; the ditch which surrounds the fort is almost filled up. The gate was finished with hewn stone, but it is much defaced.

Within the walls of the fort is a range of stone barracks, within which is the parade. At the southeast corner of the fort stands the magazine, which is also of stone and not in the least injured. The arch appears to be as good as when finished. At the southwest corner stands the guardhouse, a part of which has fallen with the west wall into the Mississippi; between the guardhouse and the west range of barracks is a deep well walled up with hewn stone and is as good as when made. The woodwork of the barracks was destroyed, I am told, by fire. The last English garrison had orders to demolish the fort and turned their cannon against the walls for some days; however, the pieces were not sufficiently large to effect the destruction, but the walls are much injured.

The French from the Spanish side of the Mississippi have pillaged the windows and doors of the barracks of many of the best hewn stones and taken them up to St. Louis for private use. Fort Charter is said to be the best work of the kind in America.

It is not easy to account why this country has been neglected by the government of the United States; and when it is considered that it is not only a frontier as to the Indians but also as to Spain, who are taking every step to make their country formidable in case of an attack, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the executive of the United States have not a just idea of the importance of the Mississippi country or the trade they are daily losing, and which will soon be so fixed on the Spanish shore as to be hard to withdraw. Some of the standing laws of Congress as they respect the Illinois country are distressing and unjust in their operation. The law, which makes the property of all the people forfeited to the United States who have left the government of said States and do not return within five years, is cruel and severely unjust.

It ought to be remembered that in 1778 General Clark took the Illinois and left a small garrison at Kaskaskia only, who, instead of protecting the people, pillaged them at will; and when that garrison was withdrawn, which I believe was in the year '82, the whole settlement was unprotected. And notwithstanding, garrisons have been established from Georgia north for the protection of much smaller settlements, yet the Illinois have not received the least assistance from government from the time of Clark until the present moment; which obliged many families to take shelter under the Spanish government. And because they did not return and stand the scalping knife, they are to lose their property; for it is to be known that all the towns on the Mississippi have been at the mercy of the Indians until the treaty made by General Wayne. That government should take away the property of a people they could not or would not protect is something new, more especially a government like ours.

Kaskaskia, which is a place of the most consequence of any on the American side of the Mississippi and the county town of Randolph, is situated in about 38°48′ N and longitude 16° W from Philadelphia, on the banks of the River Kaskaskia, two miles from the Mississippi and five from the mouth of the Kaskaskia, in a level champaign country; and is overlooked by a hill on the opposite side of the Kaskaskia River, which commands an extensive prospect, as well of the country below as of the Mississippi and the Spanish villages of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, forming all together a landscape beautiful and pleasing.

It is supposed to have been settled much about the same time as Philadelphia, or at least about a century ago; the oldest records in the office, which are dated in the year 1722, being marked with the number 1015, show that it was settled at an earlier period. It was formerly populous and in a flourishing condition. At present no more than from 500 to 600 souls are in the town, and it is much diminished in wealth as well as population. The many changes that have taken place in the government of this country have greatly contributed to this decay, and more especially the last when taken possession of by the Americans in the year 1778; from which time to the year 1790 it was in a manner left without any civil authority, which induced numbers of the most wealthy of the inhabitants to remove to the Spanish dominions. It is now the capital of the county of Randolph, having in the year 1795 been detached from the county of St. Clair. . . .

The Illinois country is perhaps one of the most beautiful and fertile in America and has the peculiar advantage of being interspersed with large plains or prairies and woodlands, where a crop can be made the first year without the trouble and expense

of felling the timber, which in every other part of America exhausts the strength and purse of a new settler. The Mississippi affords an easy and certain conveyance for his produce, at all seasons of the year, to New Orleans, which place or some other on the lower parts of the river bids fair to be one of the greatest marts in the world. Nature has undoubtedly intended this country to be not only the most agreeable and pleasing in the world but the richest also. Not that I suppose there are many, if any, silver mines or gold dust. Nor do I consider either of them sufficient to make a country rich.

But the Mississippi has what is better — she has a rich landed country. She has the richest lead mines in the world, not only on the Maramag and its waters but also on the banks of the Mississippi, about 700 miles up from St. Louis at a place called Prairie du Chien, or Dog Prairie, at which place, or near it, is also a copper mine of malleable copper, the veins of which are more extensive than any of the kind heretofore found. She has salt springs on each side of the river and also iron ore in great quantities. These minerals are more useful in a country than gold or silver. A country thus rich by nature cannot be otherwise than wealthy with a moderate share of industry. It is also to be remembered that all the wealth of this extensive world may be warfted [shipped] to a market, at any time of the year, down the Mississippi, at an easy expense.

The 19th I passed the Mississippi on ice to St. Genevieve, which is about two miles from the bank of the river, which at this place is about a mile over. I presented my letters from the commandant of St. Louis to Monsieur Valle, the commandant of St. Genevieve, who received me with much politeness and promised me all the assistance in his power. And on the 21st, being furnished with a carryall and two horses, I left St. Genevieve in company with a Mr. Jones of Kaskaskia for the Mines of Briton; and on the 23rd, arrived at the place. I found the mines equal to my expectation in every respect. The weather turning warm, we were obliged to make a quicker return than I wished. However, I satisfied myself as to the object I had in view and returned to St. Genevieve on the 26th.

The Mines of Briton, so called in consequence of their being found by a man of that name, are about thirty miles from the town of St. Genevieve. There is a good wagon road to the place, and all the lead that has been made at them is by making a fire over the ore with large logs, which melts some of the ore, by which means about two-thirds of the lead is lost. Notwithstanding the imperfect manner in which they melt the ore, yet at the Mines of Briton last summer was made 400,000 pounds of lead; and from an experiment I made, the same quantity of ore that was made use of to make the 400,000 pounds would have made 1,200,000 pounds of lead, if I was rightly informed as to the quantity of ore they took to make 1,000 pounds of lead in the log fires. The ore at the Mines of Briton covers about forty acres of ground and is found within three feet of the surface of the earth in great plenty and better quality than any I have ever seen, either from the mines in England or America.

The town of St. Genevieve is about two miles from the Mississippi on the high land from which you have a commanding view of the country and river. The old town stood immediately on the bank of the river in an extensive plain. But it being sometimes overflowed by the Mississippi and many of the houses washed into the river by the falling of the bank, it was thought advisable to remove the town to the heights. The place is small, not over 100 houses, but has more inhabitants than Kaskaskia and the houses are in better repair and the citizens are more wealthy. It has some Indian trade; but what has made the town of St. Genevieve are the lead and

salt that are made near the place, the whole of which is brought to town for sale, and from thence shipped up and down the Mississippi River, as well as up the Ohio to Cumberland and Kentucky. And when the lead mines are properly worked and the salt springs advantageously managed, St. Genevieve will be a place of as much wealth as any on the Mississippi.

One mile from St. Genevieve, down the river, is a small village called New Bourbon, of about twenty houses. At this place I was introduced to the Chevalier Pierre Charles de Hault de Lassus, a French nobleman, formerly of the Council of the late king of France. Chevalier de Lassus told me he had an estate in France of 30,000 crowns, but was obliged to make his escape to America and leave all, which has since been taken by the present government. Madame de Lassus had an estate of half that sum per annum, so that the yearly income of the family, besides the sums allowed him by the king, amounted to 45,000 crowns per annum. Madame de Lassus did not appear to support the change of situation so well as the chevalier. I was examining a large piece of painting, which was in Madame de Lassus' bedchamber, representing a grand festival given by the citizens of Paris to the queen on the birth of the dauphin and a parade of all the nobles on the same occasion. She came to me and putting her finger on the picture pointing out a couch: "There," said she, "was I on that happy day. My situation is now strangely changed."

After taking leave of Chevalier de Lassus, I recrossed the river to Kaskaskia; and on the 8th of February took my leave of the good people of Kaskaskia, taking a Frenchman by the name of Degar as a guide to Fort Massac, setting my face homeward. After rafting and swimming several rivers, I arrived at the Ohio about eighteen miles above Fort Massac, where a number of Frenchmen were camped for hunting. With much trouble and danger I swam my horses over the Ohio, getting another Frenchman as a guide.

I, on the 17th day of February, arrived at the town of Nashville, on [the] Cumberland River in the state of Tennessee. At this place I rested myself and horses six days. And then, in company with fourteen others, some women and some men, took the wilderness for Knoxville; and without meeting anything uncommon, arrived at Knoxville on the 4th day of March, where I stayed but a night; and on the 9th day of the month arrived at the village of Austinville after an absence of three months and nine days, making a journey of upward of 2,000 miles, 960 of which was a wilderness, and the snow most of the way two feet deep. Five days of the time I was without provisions.

I have made these few observations of my journey to the Mississippi for the use of my son, should he live to my age, not doubting but by that time the country I have passed in a state of nature will be overspread with towns and villages; for it is not possible a country which has within itself everything to make its settlers rich and happy can remain unnoticed by the American people.

Stephen
b. 1793
d. 1836

The dark and bloody ground.
ANON.; the words are the translation of the Indian name, Kentucky

Moses Austin, b. Durham, Conn. Oct. 4, 1761
d. Je 10, 1821. bur. Potosi, MO which he founded;
dev. lead mines under Sp. grant there.
wife - Maria Brown
1819 - ruined by panic of -
Recd permission from Sp. to col. Tex with
300 Am families but died before col. started;
Son Stephen carried out plans.

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ollege, which he held many years, (15,) as he did the high of. Assistant. In 1805, received an honorary degree at Yale Col. Even in his old age, when his age had become a disqualification e of the higher offices, he was elected by his town, a Represent. the General Assembly. He was a Deacon of the church in Hartford, about 30 years. He was a Trustee of the Mission. ciety of Connecticut, for many years. He was a gentleman old school, plain in his attire, of great good common sense, strict as were the Puritans, in all his family devotions, and religious services. He died in 1829. His children were, mery, who m. a sister of Dr. Griffin, of Williamstown, After his death, she m. Rev. Mr. Wilder for her second hus. Ralsaman C., graduated at Yale College in 1801, and read Litchfield, settled at Peekskill, N. Y., and d. at Washington, Sept. 19, 1840; Esther; Sarah, never m. She removed to Clarinda, and one or two others, d. in early life. His daugh. ner m. Hon. Uriel Holmes, of Litchfield, who became a well. wyer, frequently a member of the Legislature, and a member gress. Mr. Holmes had a daughter, who d. aged 3 years; un., d. aged 22 years. He graduated at Yale College, 1816. nry Holmes, who now resides at Hartford, pursuing his pro. is the only survivor of the Hon. Uriel Holmes, who d. at ld, in May, 1827, aged 62 years. His wife d. in 1802.

Austins, of Sheffield, Mass., are of the family of Anthony, f Suffield, as was SAMUEL, of Norfolk, who was a son of EL, of Colebrook. ISAAC, of Colebrook, was also of the mily. He had children: Samuel, Levi, Dan, Caleb, Enos, Benjamin, Ann and Eunice, some of whom are now living. , of Suffield, d.; property distributed to his children in 1777, Jacob, Hannah, wife of Dan Phelps, Experience, Thankfull, Elias and Phineas Austin. CAPT. RICHARD, of Suffield, 764, and left children: Richard, Joseph, Jacob, Ebenezer, Elias, Hannah Gates, Rebeccah Waters and Dorothy Aus. dow Elizabeth. REUBEN, of New Hartford, of the same d. in 1768, and left children: Robert, Phebe, Prudence, , Esther and Mary Austin. NATHANIEL, the son of Aa. stin, Sen., of Suffield, resided several years at Torringford w Hartford, and then removed with his family to Ohio. An. as for many years of the first settlement of Suffield, Town nd Selectman, &c., and during his life was a leading man in

AUSTIN

Capt. Anthony of Suffield d. 22 Aug 1708 & Ester d. 7 Mar 1697

Richard 22 Sept 1666 | Anthony 7 Dec 1668 | John 22 Oct 1672 | Nathaniel 20 May 1678 | 2nd Elizabeth Ester 20 Jan 1684 | Ester 11 Jan 1686

pgs. 81-82

A Catalogue of Sun Sett of Col of Conn.

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the town, as several of his descendants have since been. THOMAS AUSTIN was seated in the meeting-house at Norwalk, Dec. 29, 1710, (not known to be of this family.) JONATHAN, of Taunton, Mass., purchased land of Joseph Cary, in Windham, April 2, 1716. Elizabeth, widow of Anthony, of Suffield, d. Oct. 2, 1682. There was early a family by the name of Austin, at Durham, Conn. MOSES AUSTIN, of Durham, and Moses Bates, left the town as adventurers, in 1798, and went to the lead mines in Virginia, then down the Ohio river, to St. Genevieve, to New Spain. Bates purchased of the Spanish Government 1000 acres of new lands, for $10. Austin purchased in the lead region, about 60 miles south of St. Louis, a league square of land. He laid out the city of Potosi, now the capital of Washington county. In 1819, Mr. Austin's affairs turned out unfortunate at Potosi, and he became poor. He then went to Texas, and obtained a large tract of land of the Mexican Government, and returned to Missouri after his family, and was taken sick and d. in May, 1822. His son, Stephen F. Austin, took possession of his father's lands in Texas, and took a colony of men to the river Brazos, and laid out the town of Austin, which afterwards became the seat of government of Texas. He was encouraged by Iturbide, in 1822, in his colonization. But young Austin's ambition prompted him, in 1832, to petition the Congress of Mexico, to become a separate government, and not waiting for the action of the Mexican Congress, wrote to his constituents to form a government of their own; for which he was imprisoned in Mexico, and did not reach home again until about 2 years. When he returned, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and the head of his government. He d. in 1835. His sister, Emily M., the wife of James F. Perry, resides near Brazoria, the heir of her brother's large amount of lands. It is unquestionably, in a great measure, owing to the energy, enterprise and talent of Moses Austin, and his son, Major Gen. Stephen F., that Texas was separated from Mexico, and has since become one of the United States.* I have no record evidence that the Austin family, at New Haven, were of the family at Suffield or Hartford. Thirteen persons of this name have graduated at Yale College, and fifteen at Harvard College. JOHN AUSTIN, of Wallingford, who m. Prudence Roys, in 1703, had children: John, Samuel, Joshua, Robert, Thankful, Noah and Prudence, appears to have been of a different family from John, of Hartford, or Anthony

* Rev. W. C. Fowler's Letters.

Capt Richard (1666) & Dorothy Adams of Suffield Children were: Richard, Dorothy, Jacob, Ebenezer, Anna, Joseph, Rebecka, Moses, Elias

John Austin & Agnes King of Suffield Children were: Agnes, John, Mary, Sarah, Ruth & Margaret - poss. Portrait

ELIZABETH 3 Feb. 1703-4

MOSES AUSTIN

"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

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"If the Son therefore shall make you free,
ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

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O — GREENWOOD CO.

1794-95 Ft Z Greenville

1796 – Nat'l Road built (Wheeling W Va to Zanesville) Zane's Trace – used by immigrants

1799 – rep govt in O. Cincinnati territorial assembly. Young Wm Henry Harrison appt delegate to Cong.

1800 – approx boundaries for Ohio state decided (Indiana was The remainder of Old NW Terr + 1801 WH. Harrison, gov. of This Ind Terr – cap at Vincennes). Harrison Land Act

1802 (1803) – Ohio became st.

1805 – visit of former US Vice-Pres of T.J. – Aaron Burr. (had miss elect as Pres by 1 vote ?) – foppish, handsome, Little, Glib, overbid for gov NY in 1804 killed old rival A. Hamilton in a duel. Came down the Ohio to the Miss R. Tried for treason 1806 – for separation of states? or seizure of Sp dominions [Baton Rouge, Mexico]? Acquitted

1811 – Dec 15 New Madrid earthquake. Shook earth + darkened sky Piedmont Miss + Ohio valleys. Ohio R ran upstream to the falls; dust in sky for months. Battle of Tippecanoe (Tecumseh + Wm H Harrison) set off War of 1812 in The west.

1811-12 Steamboat introd on R. – wonderfully fast for emigration. Trail thru Cumberland Gap
Immigration via L. Erie before 1800

1812 People of The River
Fr – Ind + Sp before 1812
Scotch-Irish . . Pa Dutch (Ger + Swiss)
New Eng colonial stock.

after 1815 – from any eastern St or Europe.

MILITARY LANDS – pats rec 200-1000 A – often not occ by soldiers themselves – sold for cash or a drink at few ¢ per A thereby fostering speculation

1820 – Land Act of 1820. Unit of purchase reduced to 80 A (from 640 A which took 2 full military units to farm with 18th C farming methods) + $1.25 per A cash. This plan worked.

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1786 - Ohio Co of Associates: led by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, org. at Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston Mar 1.

- Scioto Co; org by citizens of N.Y., also led by Cutler.,
Both Co. bought 2 million acres around mouths of Muskingum & Scioto R.

1780-81 - N.Y., Conn waived claims to western lands, Va. reserved certain land of O. Riv. as a bonus to Rev vets. Geo Rogers Clark fought Rev. in West

1789 - Ordinance of (NW Terr.)

1788 - 4500 settled along River on flatboats. Rev Tenley, Presby divine, had to fight Ind & white renegades as any of her immigrants before he could mount the pulpit - did not hesitate to shoot Ind at sight regardless of unsaved state of their souls.
Marietta Settled by New Eng.

1792 - Ste Tor (from France) bought lands of Scioto Co; settling Gallipolis on Ohio. Most went back to Fr. Preacher - poet Joel Barlow lured them to Am.

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LOGAN Co

bought land in Ohio { 1812 Eli (Dela Co) bros. Eliyah 5 (Joseph 4)
1817 Dela Co * Joseph 5 (Joseph 4). OH10

The Ohio — Banta
1787 first — New Eng colonies moved on to Military Lands N. of The Ohio R., landing at mouth of Muskingham. Rev vet set along entire length of Ohio R. Emig from Europe after 1815.
1812 new & wonderfully fast steamboat introd on O; alternate route via L. Erie Emig
Easiest way to secure land — enlist for a military campaign which offered grant of wild land as bounty — fed govt gr tract adj. Va Mil Rec in O to Revolut & War of 1812 Vets, — vets rec 200 — 1000 A for pvts. After 1825 — sold for $1.25 — A
Past times — horse racing, shooting matches, bear baiting, cockfighting, gander pulling, camp meetings, singing schools
Scioto Land Co. — Rev Joel Barlow — an Utopia col; Shakers — 1800. 1500

OHIO ANCESTORS

② Wm H Grubb b. Oct 8, 44
~~Youngstown~~ LOGAN UNION OH. Co. E. 30th Inf

① Benj H. Grubb; Union Co. Ohio
d. Dec. 1852.
& CYNTHIA.

② Mattie L Green, Jl. 30, 1852
Pharisburg, O.

① Amos H. Green
b. Oct 3, 1828
d. My 27, 1869 bur. Pharisburg, O.
& SARAH H. COLE

FREE Z GILLETT
b. 2/11/1848 NORTON OHIO (DELAWARE, CO)

AMASA
d. 12/16/43 NORTON OHIO
HOMER GILLETT
b. 11/18/1824 DELAWARE CO, OHIO

Ohio Chronology

John Fitch (b. Jan 21, 1743, d. Jl., 1798.) at East Windsor, Conn. - inventor & builder of 1st Am steamboat to operate on schedule with payloads. Left wife 1769 - clockmaker in Trenton, N. J. - mfg guns for Rev. Surveyor of Ohio lands - 1780. Capt by Indians 1782 1798 - poisoned himself.

Ohio's 1st steamboat - 1811 The New Orleans - By 1835 - 684 boats built in West.

"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

Indeana
1. Abe Lincoln
2. Johnny Appleseed

G977.2462
H629

HIST OF Vermilion Verme Co IND.

Vermilion means brought red sulphuret of mercury" (FR) - from red color of earth & abundance of keel "or "red-chalk" along banks of Big Verm R. flowing thru SW corner of Highland Twp. Lg groves of sugar maple. Bluffs. Indians Mex pr. circuit before 1830 prin log barns & log cabin school with split-pole seats. One ME. good hunter, with fr. brought back 10' pole full of game & had big feast. 1st steamboat on Wabash - 1825. (over)

HIGHLAND TWP.

1822 - 1st set. by a Rev War vet

1826 - Perryville (named for Commodore O.H. Perry comm'g Lk Erie fleet) Largest town.

VERM. CO (cont't)

1st RR 1853. AGRIC – much flax grown on prairie, mixed with purchased cotton & was woven into cloth (at home). Min land – 1/4 sec @ $2.50; later dropped to 40 acre at $1.25 Wheat. reapers 37 1/2 ¢ da. – with sickle. In 1840 grain cradle used; 1st thresh machine 1839. Prior to 1840 grain Threshed with flail – 6 bu per da. Scythe to mow meadow – 1 to 2 acres a day. Before introd of machinery 1840 – 1 man needed 24 da. to plow, sed, & harvest 10 A. 2 wheat, & 44 da. to plow, plant, cultivate & harvest 10 A corn. Pork packing – coopers to make barrels; flat boats hauled to New Orleans. 1832 – grist mill: Steamboat traffic peaked 1844 – on the Verm R. & Wabash – stern Wheelers – Verm R navigable from 1829.

HELT TWP on prairie 1st sch taught prior to 1830

Wm Watson 1840 Jonathan Dodd
Hannah " Helt Twp
Helt Twp

"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."
—John 8:36

Hugh Land Twp
Vermil Co.

Watt { Jno, David, Saml } Perrysville

VERMILION CO IND

Land in co not offered for sale by govt until 1822, ∴ settlers before this were squatters. (Settled from 1816 - on). mostly from Pa & Oh who came via OH R. & up the Wabash — no roads — via flatboat up Ohio & keelboat up Wabash. Also in wagons drawn by horse or oxen. 1.25 acre.

"If the Son therefore shall make you free,
ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

PIONEERS— VERMILLION CO IND.

WATSON

Jas Watson of Butler Co, OH.

Lucy J (Good) Watson - Frankfort, Ky.

parents of Henry Watson b. Helt Twp. 1867.

His gdf John Watson native of Ohio who came to Verm Co but later returned to OH. Where he died; had 13 children.

Jas. still in farming Helt twp; his dtrs include Mrs Ella Barton, Della Lewis of KC.

Jas. float boated on Ohio & Miss R. to New Orleans in early days; former sailor

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His gdf John Watson native of Ohio who came to Verm Co but later returned to OH. Where he died; had 13 children.

Jas. still in farming Helt twp; his chld include twins Ella Bauer, Della Lewis of KC.

Jas. feat boated on Ohio & Miss R. to New Orleans in early days; former sales

"If the Son therefore shall make you free,
ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

Verm. Co, IND Hist

1821 Great mill & saw mill at Eugene Twp

1830's – many flat boats b. & loaded with smoked pork, chicken, geese, grain & sent down to New Orleans. Feb-Apr high water time. A few boats came down Verm R from Danville enroute to Wabash. 40-60' l. x 16-20' w. of heavy timber coved hold 30 tons - 1848 boat 628 barrels Mess Pork, 232 kegs of lard etc Also cargo of potato, wheat 4-6 wks to New Or.

1827 – tavern (inn).

1831 – ferry on Wabash. By 1843 – foot pass 6¼¢; man & horse 12½¢; carriage, 2 horses, driver & lading - 43¾¢, Only way to cross R at Perrysville

1811 – Harrisons Army crossed Verm R at Army Ford on march from Vincennes to Tippecanoe.

[Cayuga l. ca 1884].

From Scioto R to Wabash R R to Sangamon R

INDIANA HIST.

977.2
P337in Peckham: Indiana

A. Lincoln - Tom L of Ky ass Ind Dec 1816; bot 160 on Little Pigeon Cr in old Perry Co (now Spencer Co) - 16 mi N. of Ohio R. Abe 7. They brought cow, spun wheel + tools + stayed 14 yrs. Log cabin. No schools here (Abe + sis Sarah had gone to schs in Ky). Nancy d. 1818 of the mysterious "milk sick" (from cow who fed on poisonous snakeroot). Abe read avidly. Tom m. Sally Bush Johnston of Ky, widow w/ 3 kids. Sarah mar + died in childbirth. In 1830 the Lincolns moved on, crossing the Wabash at Vincennes; Abe was 21 + ready to go out on his own in Illinois.

John Chapman ("Appleseed") - came West from Mass to Pa + via Oh R to Oh + Ind Ters. Rel - Swedenborgian, loved fruit trees, eccentric costume. O. T. quote: Comfort me with apples" - he quoted; planted, sold + gave away seeds + trees. Went barefoot most of yr, wore cooking pot on his head for cornmeal mush + always carried a bag of apple seeds. D. 1845, ca 70, near Fort Wayne + was buried there. Indians protected him, pioneers loved him.

By 1840 4/5 of public land sold to settlers; Census - 686,000; substantially a South St: Southern - 50%

Levi Coffin underground RR. 1826 old Newport. Quaker from NC. RR - from Oh R to Mich. depots every 15 to 20 mi. He put up 2,000 slaves.

Ohio - By 1812 pop. 250,000
roads & villages. forest receded
before spreading cornfields. Wm
H Harrison, vet Ind fighter at 26, gov.
Indiana Ter. carried out Jefferson's
policy of Ind removal - farm or
move W. of Miss; must give up tribal
lands. Tecumseh aimed to unite Ind.
recover NW making O River boundary between
U.S. & Ind Ter. Much bloodshed.

Conquest of O country - Mad Anthony Wayne.
Adm. - 1803. 1st St. Gave all adult Wh males
to vote & hold pub off.
1783 - U.S. NY, Mass, Va & Conn (Western Reserve)
held Ohio lands. Help for large scale immigrat - Ord
of 1787

Zachary Taylor Pres. 1849-50
Southerner & Slaveholder.
Summer
1845 - As Gen'l led army to Nueces
1846, Jan 13 - Crossing Rio Grande
1846 - May 13 - Mex War decl.
1846 - Sept - Capt Monterrey; received laurels
1847 - Feb - at Buena Vista.
1st prof soldier in White House

1786 - NEng vet called Ohio Co obt title
Marietta capital. Scioto Co also est 1790
Cincinnati f. 1794 after defeat of Fallen Timbers,
Little Turtle & other chiefs agreed to abandon Ohio
to white settlement. Wayne's victory paved
way for rapid immigration. Columbus,
capital 1816.

PRESIDENTS: —

"Old Rough & Ready"

Zachary Taylor 1784–1850. 12 U.S. Pres.
b. Va. Boyhood in Louisville Ky. 1806 vol. to Orleans service during difficulties caused by Aaron Burr's sw schemes. to 1808 comm. 1st lt. of 7th inf. As capt & maj. served thru Harrison's Ind campaign & War of 1812 in NW Terr. 1832 in exp. against Black Hawk. 1837 against Seminoles. 1846 in Tex, 1847 in Buena Vista Mex Feb 22. A Whig, a slaveholder candidate as early as 1844. Inaug. Mar 5, 1849. 1st prof soldier as Pres. Jl. 4 heat aggravated an attack of typhus fever & d. 5 days later.

Emery B.

A. Nevins: Ordeal. v. 1. For 18 mos before elect '48 public sent for Z.T. who had capt mag of Wh nation. Belonged a no-party spirit to no party, had seldom voted, eager to protect Am mfg - never wore an imported garment. Nearly 40 yrs as Ind fighter & garrison-commander at small frontier posts. Little formal school. Grew cotton. Elect gave ZT 8 sl & 7 free st incl NY, Mass, Pa; opponent Lewis Cass carried Va, Ohio, & Ill. (7 slav & 8 fr) Taylor - a slaveholding S, Cass a Northerner. Cass - lead mod Dem, for annex of Mex, pop sovereign
Old Zack - burning sun, at Wh H drank copiously ice water & milk, ate some cherries, & became prostrate typhoid fever? D Jl 9 Bells tolled. City hung in black. Cass - devoted follower of A Jackson, strong support of Ft annex, pillar of Polk Adm, son of frontier. 1st mass adm to bar under Ohio const 1802, col of NW troops War 1812. Grown up in Mich.

Jan/84 * Are wonders of Billets voted for Cass the Northerner Dem. who carried Ohio, as Homer named son Freeman Zachary b. Feb. 1848, Whig, a slaveholder from Va. Taylor's election yr); free marries Emma Tipton - were Tiptons southern sympathizers?

. Ross Co OH Hist. .
Re-check
Peter Grubb loc. here
before 1800; also
___ Gregg and
___ Goldsberry
Check Am Rev
records (Fed
Archives) for
Peter Grubb

The Vagabond Inns

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"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

Goldsberry Grubb

G 977.182
R 733 fi

Ross Co. Oh.

Chillicothe, cap of N.W. Terr 1800 (earlier at Cincinnati) Town 1802. Nov 1820, disastrous fire; on Scioto Twp. keel boats ascended (steamboat from Portsmouth to Circleville).

CONCORD TWP.

Org 1803. - in Va Mil Dist org set by Rev War vets Home of Shawnee Ind. Ind outbreak 1803 - Capt T Herrod k. in field working, shot & scalped - 2 balls in head; 40 Shaw. stole band of horses. May have been work of a White to throw suspicion to Ind. "Bury tomahawk" willingness. Sett from 1796 - a tavern. 1799 some Va. put up a mill & distillery. 1796 - 2000 Ind camp on Scioto R. Frederick Besley, hero of 3 wars, eccentric hermit

d. here, age 101. 3X prisoner of Ind (he kill 100) & 3X run the gauntlet; soldier in War of Rev. 1st Chr of Bapt 1800 - log house; Presby 1805.

Fever & chills racked those along river bottoms. Do forget but that it is remarkable that sett heroic enuf to stay in OH. At a time when sett destroying fears, penetrate vast forests no time to make war on mosquitoes. Med - guinine, calomel in heroic doses. Victims suffered all the rest of their lives with neuralgia, liver or spleen disease dyspepsia or diarrhoea. Common in every part of OH.

1st schools subscription, cent 1825. 1st sch hs in Chilli log cabin ca 1800.

Abundant game - venison, turkey, bear for food. Corn & wheat. Wild berries. Cattle driven to Baltimore 1804. Corn cracker mills. Keel boat & flour ship from Chilli to New Or 1803. Pork packing.

By 1806 Ross Co (Chilli) had a jail & courthouse of stone - 2 stories hi. Toll bridge across Scioto 1815. 1827 - malarial fever epidemic. — completion of Ohio & Erie Canal to Chilli 1831 - 2 canal boats came to town as far as Circleville. Pop 5000 at Chilli. Camp of 1840 - Chilli appeared on Ogle to - with 6 pass boats on canal to Columbus. May 16 built log cabin of Buckeye, drawn by 6 horses, hard cider. (Edmonds claims this, too)

"If the Son therefore shall make you free,
ye shall be free indeed."

—John 8:36

CONCORD TWP.

Watered by Paint Creek. - level; rich soil
- name from Dela chief. Capt Thos Harrod
& while plowing corn near Paint Cr by
Ind. Daniel Boone escaped 7 mi from here
in 1773 from Ind. Benj. Goldsberg (War
of 1812), under Col. Wm Clark. Many others
were vets of same War. Frederick Berley
[sic], chief Ind spy in Earl Dunmores war 1774,
also Rev war vet - noted hunter - lodged in
caves & rocks; hermit. Killed in his life -
time 160 bears, 96 panthers, 106 wolves,
1000 elk & deer, 11 buffs & 96 Indians!
Died in his cabin age 101.

Ohio

Ohio — Ency Br

Prevalence of beech & chestnut — orig covered with dense growth of hardwood timber. Pioneers of old NW Ters. — battleground of Ind tribes.

1749 — Geo II chartered Ist O. Co. of Virginians & London merchants to col. W. & to secure Eng control of disputed O valley & to trade with Ind. Co. included 2 bros of G. Washington — Lawrence & Augustine. Sent 1750 expl. R to Scioto & 4 yrs later C. fort Duquesne at O. forks. Fr control 1763 (7 Ind War), opposed by Ind. SEE PONTIAC CONSPIRACY. 1764 — Bouquet made peace with Ind — Shawnees, Wyandots & Delawares. Parliament 1774 passed Quebec Act, annexing region to prov. of Quebec — one of the grievances bringing on Rev. War, during which the NW won for Am by Geo. Rogers CLARK.

Conn. reserved tract bordering L Erie for 120 mi. called Western Reserve. While Va. reserved tract between Little Miami R & Scioto R. called Va Military Dist, for its Rev War soldiers. 1786 2nd O Co. — formed in Boston (Cutler) chiefly of N. Eng officers & soldiers who hoped to found a new st between L Erie & Ohio R. NW Ordinance of 13, 1787. 1788 Marietta at m of Muskingum f. — oldest Ist perm settle. Assoc of NJ by Symmes 1788-92 between Gr & Little Miami = Columbia 88, Cincinatti '89. Va. Mil. tract from Scioto to Lt. Miami col. largely by Va. Cont troops. '84 — Manchester (Massieville) 90, Chillicothe '96. Small Co. of Conn. under Moses Cleaveland f. Cleveland '96 & Youngstown a few yrs. later but that portion of st made very slow progress until after Opening of Ohio & Erie canal in 1832.

Last decisive battle with Ind 1794, Aug 20 under

Gen Anthony Wayne & dragoons at Fallen Timbers, near rapids of the Maumee. Ind ceded claims to all of E & S Ohio in treaty of Greenville Aug 3, 1795. 1796 - Br evac Detroit, Maumee & Sandusky forts. By cessions & purchases in 1804, 1808, & 1817-18, O. rec'd Ind lands - last Ind migrated to terr W of Miss by 1841. Wayne's victory followed by extensive immigration of New Engs, Ger, Scot - Irish & Quakers from Pa & Va & Ky settlers. Adm to union 1803. Columbus capital 1816.

During War of 1812 Ind under Tecumseh sided with Br. Battles at forts Meigs 13, Stephenson (Fremont) 13, & Commodore Perry's naval on L. Erie 13.

Whigs successful in pres elect 36 & 40 - Wm H. Harrison a favorite in 1844 - Texas issue unpopular.

Pop - 1800 = 45,365; 1836 - 937,903; 1870 - 2½ mill. +.

Trans - C.R. ons, L. Erie on N. connected by O & Erie canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, opened 1832 - 309 mi.

Encyclp. Wayne, Anthony Mad 1745-1796.
Prominent soldier Am Rev at Ticonderoga, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point
Gov't Indian. wh sett beyond the Ohio. Jl 1794 his
Reg. army reinforced by 1600 Ky militia - ~~fought~~
defeated Ind at Fallen Timbers. His defeat & treaty
of Greenville (post on Gr. Miami) Aug 3 '95 resulted
in opening NW to set.

Enemy Br. Harrison, Wm Henry 1773-1841 9th
US Pres. son of signer of Dec of Ind & gov of Va. W.H.
Aide-de-camp to Gen. A Wayne at Fallen Timbers.
Gov of newly created Ind. Terr, ~~May 1800~~ 1801 – Sept 1812
Ind cessions of 1809 on Wabash R made hostile Tecumseh
& bro. the Prophet trying to combine tribes between O R & Gs
Lks to stop wh encroachment. W.H. with militia
reg marched to Tippecanoe (near present Lafayette, Ind).
Nov 1811 – may be regarded as opening skirmish of War of
1812. Ind Trg Greenville Jl 22, 1814 – alliance with
Ind. WH Sen of the O Senate 1819-21; US Sen 1825-28.
Frontier hero – home North Bend, O – log cabin &
hard cider. Pres. 1841 – 1 mo – bur at North Bend.

Tecumseh 1768-1813 Shawnee chief b in Ohio.
Attacks on set passing Louis O.R. Hope to combine all Inds
from Can to Fla. in a confederacy to resist wh en-
croachment.

Ency. Br.

Austin, Moses (1761-1821).

Austin, Moses & Stephen (1793-1836)

M — manag. project of col of Tex. turning lost yr or 2 of his life. Financial panic 1819 & left lead-mines [Potosi] for Tex. obt grant for col. Jan 21 d. 6 mos. later leaving son by Maria Brown, Quaker, to be frontier attorney & founder of principal settlements of Eng-speak people in Tex. in 1820's.

4th cousin Stephen — Donation Baron Academy, Colchester, Conn & at Lexington, Ky. Served Mo Ters leg. 1814-19 when slavery question was raised to high pitch over Tallmadge proposal to exclude SL upon admn of Mo as st. Involved in Moses business misfortunes went to Ark, & New Orleans & Tex in 1821. planned set between Brazos & Colo R. near coast. Promoted slave interests of Anglo-Am.

U. S. Grant 1822-85 18th Pres.
b Point Pleasant, Ohio Apr 27. Descendant
of Matthew Grant, a Scot, who set Dorchester,
Mass 1630 [Also Windsor, Conn.? CHECK THIS]

Homer Gillet

Dela Co. formed from Franklin Co 1808 - Co seat Delaware. Union Co. taken from Dela Co 1820.

From Hist Collections of Ohio by Henry Howe.
G 977.1 H 83hi 2 v. 1. Centennial edition
1860 - 23,902
Delaware Co Census 1840 - 22,060; 1820 - 7,639
Marlborough Twp. Census 1840 1182
1880 360.

Named for Dela. Indians who once dwelt here, growing com. Settled 1801-03 by N.Y., Pa. & Wales families & Mass. Norton set by Wm Drake & Nathaniel Wyatt soon after. 1804 - saw mill. Block house b. at Norton 1812 to protect from Indians. Capt Wm Drake formed co. of Rangers to protect frontier from "marauding Ind. Set. routed by false alarm - 1 family drove so fast they bounced a little (2 or 3 yr) boy out of wagon near Dela & desc at 5 or 6 mi further & concluded it too late to recover him; he found & yielded up to prot. elsewhere. Woman in confusion rushed off without baby, then returned for it but retrieved stick of wood from chimney corner instead & went off again, leaving baby in cradle.

Fear of Indians at Delaware, a town.

Early customs? No aristocrats. Log-rollings; Costumes - buckskin pants. Cotton check for brides (no silks or satins). Bed of forked sticks with cross pole supports. Pot, kettle, & frying pan. luncheon table, stools & benches. #2 gal. Whisky toddy. Venison, corn pone (no flour). tea = #3 lb. "Indian trace" path in forest.

Biog of early Settlers -
1. Ezekial Brown - (N.H. 1760). Am Rev. Capt by Ind - forced to run gauntlet, head wound from tomahawk in 1778. Moved to O. 1800
2. Jno. Hunter of Ky. (whose bro-in-law burnt by Ind.)

survived
was a great bear ~~fight~~ mauling. All clothes
torn off, flesh lacerated to bone, gory with
blood. Tore up ½ acre fighting bear with knife
3 Rev. Joseph B. Hughes of Pa. to Dela 1810 & org
1st Presby Ch. Ohio. He played fiddle for wedding
party dance; pitched quoits for "grog".
In town Dela. remains of 2 Ind. old villages
& Mingo village ½ mi from town. As late as
1820 2 Ind. murdered on Fulton Creek.
Co. Seat Dela. in 1846. on W. bank of
Olentangy R, 24 mi N of Columbus. — 2
saw mills, 1 flour mill, woolen factory. Pop —
2,000 Inc. 1815 & courthouse built. Sulphur
Spgs — animals attracted to ~~the~~ salt. 53° temp. Cures
claimed. Center of St — 943' above sea level.
Co. citizens
1. Rutherford B Hayes (19th Pres) b. Wm St in Dela.
NOTE: — Oct 4, 1822; att priv sch on Franklin St; bro
drowned skating The river; fath arr. from Vt. to Dela
1817 & was a merchant; d. 1822.
2. Thos. Carney — gov of Ks during Civil War b. here, near
Rosecrans birthplace.
3. Preston B. Plumb, Ks. U.S. Sen.; b. in Berlin twp.
4. A.P. Morehouse, Mo gov. (b. 1835) also a native
5. Wm Starke Rosecrans, Genl. b. Kingston twp.
Sept 6, 1819. Ancestors from Amsterdam, & mother
desc. of Timothy Hopkins, signer of Dec of Ind. In
West Pt age 15 — grad 1842. Resigned Army 1853 — Moved to
Cincinnati. 1861 — Col. & org Camp Chase. Brig gen — succeeded
McClellan Je 1861. At Corinth, Miss May 1862. Je 62 — Command
army of Miss; fought Sterling Price at Iuka Sept 62. Battle
of Corinth Oct 3 & 4, 1862; chg of 4 divisions. Succeeded Buell, Oct
30, 62. battles of Chickamauga. Fought Price again in Mo. 1864.
Lincoln relieved him of Cmd command & he went to Calif

Note: { Dela grape - this celebrate grape f. 1850 (origin doubtful)
grew in enormous quantities

Freeman J. Gillet grew grapes in Ks: What variety?

From Hist Collections of Ohio, by Henry Howe. V. 2

Ohio

Union County 39 -

Berry & Gillet

AMOS GREEN

formed Apr 1, 1820. from Logan Co. Pop. 1840 = 720; 1880 - 1,552
Co pop 1840 = 8,443. 1880 - 22,375. most b. in Ohio.
1st set on Darby Creek (Jerome twp) 1798. near site
of noted Mingo town, Co seat - Marysville; describ
1846 - 30 mi NW of Columbus. By 1880 well shaded
maple sts.

note proof of Gillet

1st log-cabin in Wm H Harrisons "log-cabin" campaign
built in Union Co. O. just emerge from log cabin era.
WHH rep by peters as living in cabin with hard cider & no
ambition. Whig St Conv. Columbus 2/22, 1840. Union Co deleg.
dreamed idea of constructing cabin of buckeye logs cut near
Marysville; b. on wagon & intended to haul it to Col. by 4 horses
singers in cabin sang log-Cabin song accomp by flute.
Congdon in Col. Buckeye became fixed sobriquet of O.

Co. eccentrics (rel. fanatics).

(a. Jarnhamites (called The Creepers), followers of Douglas Jarnham.

(b. Millerites - second Advent.

(a. taught humility & contrition & public confession means of salvation - hence sackcloth & ashes & creeping on the dirt to display corrupt Nature of heart.

Pol - Repub. & later Whig

A branch of Levi Coffin's underground RR passed thru S. Union Co.

977.1
H299oh Havighurst, W. Ohio: Bi-Cent Hist.

Marietta, founding of – 1788 – 48 men of OhCo from Mass & Conn. Built floating shed named Adventure Galley (not Mayflower) + set Musk. R. buffalo clover. Cleared 4 acres in 3 da, but Mar. named for Marie Antoinette. Rev. War fam. arr. 6 yrs later. Jl 4 celebrat incled grog + a whole broiled juke (6'l) speared in river.

Capital – 1803–10 Chillicothe
1810–12 Zanesville
1812– Chillicothe
1815– Columbus, $200 donated to remove stumps from streets. 1825 – 1,000 watch ground break of Grand Canal – connecting Columbus with Ohio Canal at Circleville.

McGuffey readers – pub at Cincin. – + by 1860 2,000,000 copies per yr; became standard texts in 37 st. [He b. his course 1833 at Oxford, O. where he was a prof.]

Mills – 1st at Mar. 1790 – lg buters. By 1850 2,000 grist mills in Oh.

977.1
O37
v.1

Smith, T.H., ed. An Oh Reader 1750-1860

1753, Geo Wash sent by Va gov to Forks of Oh. To expel Fr.

Before 1788, n + w of Oh R a vast wilderness

Game-buff., elk, moose, cougar, bear, wolf.

By 1788 15,000 Ind. gained living in Oh. where they lived - Miami most forces ful along Wabash, the Shawnee in Scioto R. valley; settling in Pickaway Plains c. Oh 1758; Blue Jacket, + Tecumseh resisted white settlement 1763-1815. Delaware Ind. in upper Muck. R. valley.

Green
Grubb

OHIO

I. Union Co - formed 1820 from Dela, Franklin, Logan & Madison Co. Seat - Marysville

Ref:
Marriages ~~Licenses~~ 1820-1836
Gateway to the West: Ohio. 5:1:12; 8:4:171. Ulysses WRITE Grant & Bowers, 3471 ST Rt. 49, Arcanum, O. 45304

Vol. 6 at Kenwood Lib

II. PICKAWAY CO QUARTERLY, Circleville, O:
~~Pick Co Hist Soc~~
Formed 1810 from Fairfield, Franklin & Ross Co; Seat: Circleville

check this
Dodd

1. Circleville in 1835 PQ. Mar 64, p. 9
2. 1810 Tax List ORPF = [Oh. Records & Pioneer Families v. 1-10] 6:2:52
3. 1816 Tax List ORPF 11:4:167; 16:1:37
4. 1829 Residents P.Q. Sp. 78 p. 18; Su 78, p. 19
5. Plat of Circleville, 1810 PQ. Dec 63, p. 13

III. DELAWARE Co. Formed 1808 from Franklin Co. Seat: Delaware
1. ~~Marriages~~ Men b. before 1801, bus. in Co. ORPF. 9:1:12; 9:2:67; 9:3:119; 9:4:174.

Gillet
2. Early Wills NGSQ = (Natl Geneal. Soc Qtr.)

55:2:98

31-d-90
$12.95

The Life of Stephen F. Austin

b. Eng.
Richard[1] Austin | Elizabeth b Eng

b. Eng
Richard[2] | b Eng Capt. Anthony[2] | Esther Higgins d. 1698

b. Suffield 1684 d. " 1752 Elizabeth[3] | Benj. Gillet,[3] 1680 | Richard[3] John[3]

b. Suffield 1712 d. Simsbury 1776 Joseph[4] Gillet | Eliz. Hayes | Elias[4] 1718-1776

b. Simsbury 1753 d Oh.-Dela Co. 1836 Joseph[5] Gillet | b 1761 d 1820 Moses[5] | Maria Brown

b 1793 d 1832 Stephen F.[6]

1638 - Austins to Am-Boston via "Bevis" (27 yrs)
1674 - Capt. Anthony 1st town clerk at Suffield, Ct; village school master till 1698
1680 - b. Benj[3] Gillet at Windsor; he married 1664, comm. foot soldier. d. 1708 at Suffield
1743 Elias[4] (age 25) moved to Durham, near New Haven
1769 - Moses in Va. lead mines.
1797 - Moses in Mo - St. Genevieve
1798 - Moses moves family - wife Maria & Son Austin & dau. Emily

Find A Grave

Photo added by Forrest Fothergill

Capt Anthony Austin

BIRTH	1630 Hampshire, England
DEATH	22 Aug 1703 (aged 72–73) Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut, USA
BURIAL	Old Center Cemetery Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut, USA
PLOT	A-87 (Old Cemetery Map)
MEMORIAL ID	7415317 · View Source

Captain Anthony Austin was the son of Richard and Elizabeth Betsy Austin.

Anthony is the brother of Richard Austin Sr.

Anthony married Ms. Esther Huggins in October 19, 1664 in Rowley, Essex County, MA. To this union seven children were born: Captain Richard, Ens. Anthony, Lt. John, Nathaniel, Ms. Elisabeth died young, Mrs. Elizabeth Austin Gillette, and Mrs. Esther Austin Harmon.

At age of 2 years, he sailed with his family from Southampton, England, in April and landing in Massachusetts Set… tlements on May 16, 1638. In 1697, he was appointed Captain of a Foot Company in Suffield, MA.

Suffield, Hartford, Conn was once within the boundaries of Massachusetts. It was Suffield, Hampshire, Mass. Per Wikipedia

Family Members

Parents

Richard Austin
1598–1638

Elizabeth *Littlefield* Austin
1610 – unknown

Spouse

Esther *Huggins* Austin
1643–1698

Siblings

Richard Austin*
1632–1703

Children

Richard Austin*
1666–1733

Anthony Austin*
1668–1733

John Austin*
1672–1737

Nathaniel Austin*
1678–1760

Elizabeth Austin*
1681–1682

Elizabeth *Austin* Gillett*
1684–1752
mar Benj. Gillett

Esther *Austin* Harmon*
1687–1761

*Calculated Relationship

Gravesite Details Richard_Austin_MA Genealogical Database

See more **Austin** memorials in:

- Old Center Cemetery
- Suffield
- Hartford County
- Connecticut
- USA
- Find A Grave

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Originally Created by: Robert Fickies
Added: 5 May 2003
Find A Grave Memorial **7415317**

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AUSTIN.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

from: Literary papers of William Austin, Little Brown, Boston, 1890

The earliest recorded notice of the Austin name in the Charlestown Records is that of Richard Austin, who was admitted a freeman in 1651, probably when he became twenty-one years of age. From this Richard descended Benjamin Austin, commonly known as "Honestus;" Jonathan Loring Austin, secretary to Dr. Franklin at Paris, and afterward Secretary of State and Treasurer of Massachusetts; and the late Attorney-general, James Trecothick Austin. During the Revolution all of the Austin name were patriots, stanch and active; and Benjamin, the father of "Honestus," was one of the number of those whose appointment as councillors was vetoed by Governor Gage.

There is a tradition that two boys, brothers, came to Charlestown in 1638, — one of whom was Richard (admitted freeman in 1651, as before stated), and the other named Anthony, who first went to Rowley, Massachusetts, and thence to Suffield, Connecticut. That one of the same race as Richard of 1651 removed to Connecticut is beyond doubt, but at what particular time we have no evidence. It is stated that from this Connecticut branch was descended Stephen Fuller Austin, by whose forecast, wisdom, and energy, in a large measure, Texas became a part of the Union.

The two boys mentioned above were probably the "two children" accompanying that Richard Austin of Bishopstoke, England, enumerated by John Camden Hotten in his "Original Lists of Emigrants" as embarking from Southampton, bound for New England, in the ship "Bevis" in May, 1638. No further trace of Richard, senior, has been found; and he is unaccounted for, unless identical with the Austin mentioned in Winthrop's Journal, who arrived in New England in 1638, and whose subsequent capture by the Turks on his return voyage to England by way of Spain is considered by Winthrop a judgment of God for his dissatisfaction with the new country and withdrawal therefrom. This may be the Richard, as the date of his arrival, 1638, corresponds with the year of his departure from England; but if so, Winthrop is in error in stating that he with "his wife and family were carried to Algiers and sold there for slaves." Such may have been the fate of Richard and his wife, but not of the children, who seem to have remained in this country, and afterward appear as Richard and Anthony. There seems to be more than common obscurity in the history of the family until we begin with Richard of 1651, who appears from the Charlestown Records to have been a man of some note, and who held various public offices. From his time the family descent is clearly traced.

YOUR GENEALOGICAL CHART

Name

Address

City State Zip

1 MOSES 5 AUSTIN
Born 1761
Where CT.- Durham
When Married 29 Sept. 1785
Died 1821
Where
MARIA BROWN
Spouse b.
THEIR CHILDREN BORN
[illegible]
STEPHEN F. 1793
ANNA M.
ELIZA F. 1793
EMILY M. 1795
JAMES E. 1803

ELIZABETH 3 AUSTIN GILLET- Sister of

2 ELIAS 4 AUSTIN
Father
Born 14 Apr. 1718
Where CT.- Suffield
When Married
Died 1776
Where CT.- Durham - move here 1743

3 EUNICE PHELPS
Mother
Born
Where
Died 1771
Where

4 RICHARD 3 AUSTIN
Paternal Grandfather
Born 22 Sept. 1666
Where MS.- Rowley
When Married 12 Jan. 1698
Died 29 Oct. 1733
Where CT.- Suffield

5 DORITHA ADAMS
Paternal Grandmother
Born 26 June 1679
Where MS- Newbury
Died 26 June, age 93, 1772
Where CT- Suffield
(Cousin of John Q. Adams of Boston)

6 PHELPS
Maternal Grandfather
Born
Where
When Married
Died
Where

7
Maternal Grandmother
Born
Where
Died
Where

8 CAPT. ANTHONY 2 AUSTIN
Great Grandfather
Born 1636 Where ENG.-Bishopstake
When Married 1664
Died Ag. 1708 Where Suffield, CT.

9 ESTHER HUGGINS
Great Grandmother
Born 1642 Where N.H.-Hampton
Died Where Suffield, CT.

10 JACOB ADAMS
Great Grandfather
Born Where
When Married
Died Where

11
Great Grandmother
Born Where
Died Where

12 PHELPS
Great Grandfather
Born Where
When Married
Died Where

13
Great Grandmother
Born Where
Died Where

14
Great Grandfather
Born Where
When Married
Died Where

15
Great Grandmother
Born Where
Died Where

16 RICHARD 1 AUSTIN
Gt. Gt. Grandfather b. 1598 - ENG.
In Boston 5/6/1638 via "BEVIS"

17 ELIZABETH BETSY
Gt. Gt. Grandmother 1610- ___

18 JOHN HUGGINS
Gt. Gt. Grandfather 1609 - 1670

19 BRIDGET GREEN
Gt. Gt. Grandmother 1683 - 1680

20 ROBERT ADAMS
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

21
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

22
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

23
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

24 PHELPS
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

25
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

26
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

27
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

28
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

29
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

30
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

31
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

A

YOUR GENEALOGICAL CHART

Name Gladys "Dodd" Gillet
Address 6 Adams St. Homer, Fremont Co., Wilson
City CHOZ. 10) State Zip

FILE #-W7524
Am. REV. 18 Regt. CONN.

1 JOSEPH[5] GILLET
Born 1753, JUNE 4
Where CT. - Simsbury
When Married 1782
Died 1836 MAY 7
Where OH - Dela Co. - Norton
Spouse MERCY/MARY ROWE 1762 - 1806. d. CT.

Your Brothers & Sisters

2 JOSEPH[4] GILLET
Father
Born 1712-13, MAR. 14
Where CT. - Suffield
When Married 1740, MAR. 20
Died 1776, JL/AUG
Where CT. - Simsbury

3 ELIZABETH[4] HAYES
Mother
Born 1721, OCT. 17
Where
Died 1806
Where CT. - Granby

4 BENJAMIN[3] GILLET
Paternal Grandfather
Born 1680, OCT. 3
Where CT. - Windsor
When Married 1705, SEPT. 6
Died
Where CT. - Suffield

5 ELIZABETH[3] AUSTIN
Paternal Grandmother
Born 1684, APR. 20
Where CT. - Suffield
Died 1752; OCT. 7
Where CT. Suffield

6 SAMUEL HAYES
Maternal Grandfather
Born 1699
Where CT. - Simsbury
When Married 1719, JULY 16
Died after 1787
Where CT. - Simsbury

7 ELIZABETH WILLCOCKSON
Maternal Grandmother
Born 1700, OCT. 11
Where CT. - Simsbury
Died
Where

8 JOHN[2] GILLET
Great Grandfather
Born 1644 Where CT. - Windsor
When Married 1669
Died 1682 Where CT. - Windsor

9 MERCY/MARY BARBER
Great Grandmother
Born 1651 Where CT - Windsor
Died 1725 Where CT. - ~~Windsor~~ Suffield

10 CAPT. ANTHONY[2] AUSTIN
Great Grandfather Bishopstoke -
Born 1636 Where ENG - Hampshire
When Married 1664 - Oct. 19
Died 1708 Where CT. - Suffield
desc. - Moses & Stephen Austin

11 ESTHER HUGGINS
Great Grandmother
Born 1642 Where N.H. - Hampton
Died 1698 Where CT. - Suffield

12 GEORGE HAYES
Great Grandfather
Born 1665 Where SCOTLAND
When Married 1683 - AUG. 29
Died 1725 Where CT. - Windsor OR Simsbury
desc. - Pres. Hayes

13 ABIGAIL DIBBLE
Great Grandmother
Born 1665 Where CT. - Windsor
Died 1725 Where

14 (Deacon) WM. WILLCOCKSON
Great Grandfather
Born 1670 Where CT. - Simsbury
When Married 1699 - JAN. 18
Died 1732 Where CT. - Simsbury

15 ELIZABETH WILSON
Great Grandmother
Born Where
Died 1746 Where CT.

16 JONATHAN[1] GILLET
Gt. Gt. Grandfather 1600 - 1677
b. ENG. - Chaffcombe d. CT - Windsor

17 MARY DOLBIAR
Gt. Gt. Grandmother 1607 - 1685

18 THOMAS[1] BARBER
Gt. Gt. Grandfather 1615 - 1662
b. ENG - Bedfordshire d. PEQUOT WAR

19 JANE COGGENS
Gt. Gt. Grandmother - 1662

20 RICHARD[1] AUSTIN
Gt. Gt. Grandfather 1598 -
b. ENG - to Am. - Boston via "BEVIS"

21 ELIZABETH
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

22 JOHN HUGGINS
Gt. Gt. Grandfather 1609 - 1670
to Am. N.H. - Hampton

23 BRIDGET GREEN
Gt. Gt. Grandmother 1613 - 1680

24
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

25
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

26 SAMUEL DIBBLE
Gt. Gt. Grandfather 1643 - 1709

27 HEPZIBAH BARTLETT
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

28 SGT. SAMUEL WILLCOCKSON
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

29
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

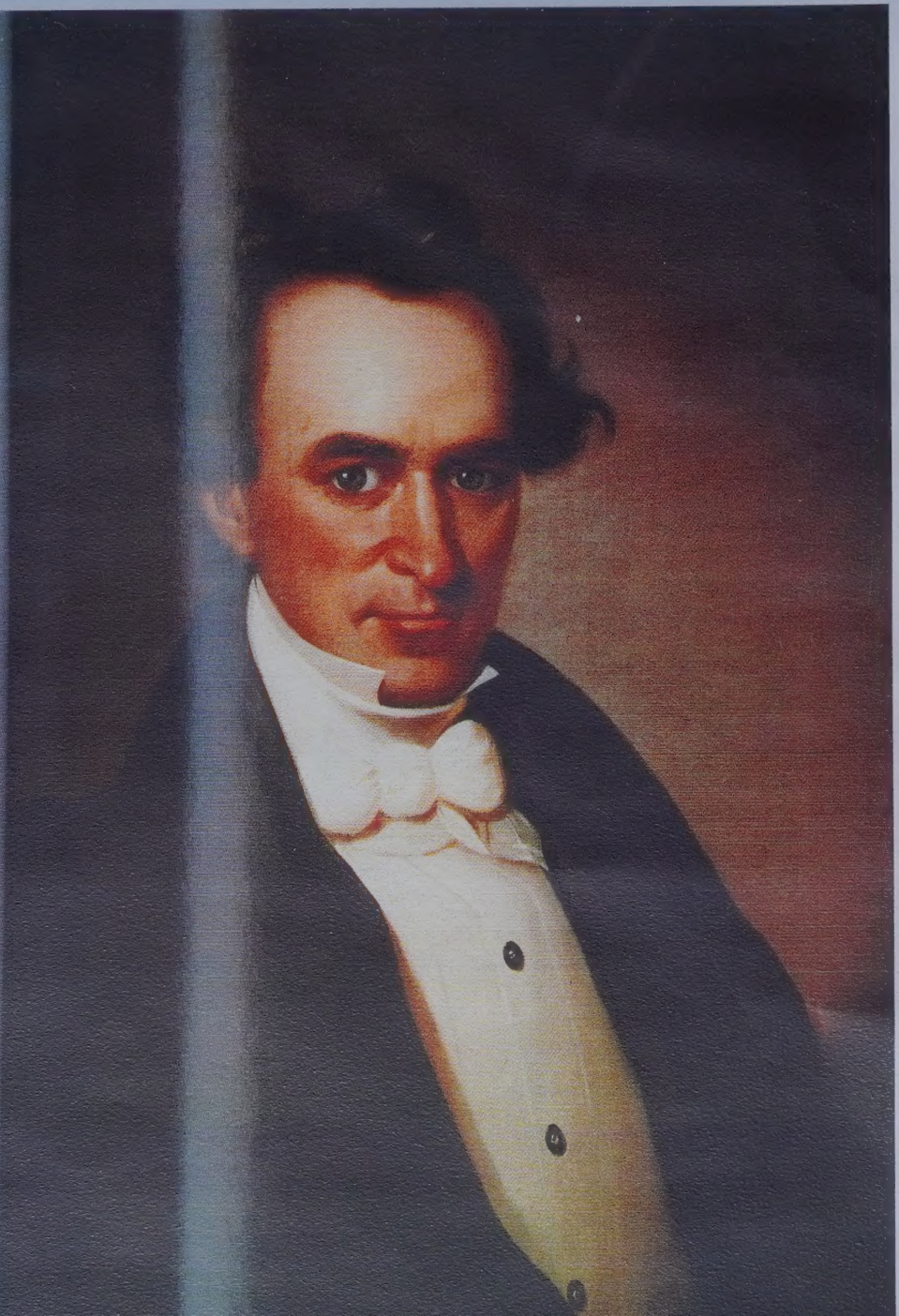
30 SAMUEL WILSON of Windsor
Gt. Gt. Grandfather

31
Gt. Gt. Grandmother

Central Texas—"central" being a slippery concept in a state so vast that many inhabitants still argue about where is where—comprises several geographic areas: rich river bottoms in the southern portion, prairies to the northeast, plateaus and hills and rivers cutting through limestone to the west. Indian trails, Spanish roads, and stage routes crisscrossed the center. In 1534 central Texas was the homeland of Indians including the Wichita, Huaco, Tonkawa, and Lipan Apache when Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca escaped from the Charucco tribe near the Gulf Coast and crossed northwest through the Hill Country to the area of El Paso. The next European to cross central Texas was Louis Juchereau de Saint-Denis, a French trader along the Red River in northern Louisiana, who traveled a southwesterly route in 1714 looking to establish a trade route between Louisiana and Mexico. In the years to follow, between Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Nacogdoches in the east and the missions in San Antonio and farther south, the Spaniards trekked through much of central Texas in response to the French threat but actually established few and always temporary outposts in the central part of the interior. One such failure was the San Francisco Xavier Mission; established in 1755 at present-day San Marcos northeast of San Antonio, it lasted only fifteen months. In 1757 the mission of San Saba de la Santa Cruz was founded in what is now Menard County. Two years later, the Spaniards had their first encounter with the Comanche—who destroyed the mission. The Apache, whom the Comanche had forced southward, had already caused trouble for the Spaniards in San Antonio and farther south. The expansion of missions was over. Spain's retreat from central Texas was accelerated by its diminishing coffers and strife in Europe.

Although there were unauthorized Anglo-American incursions into and explorations of Texas before 1821, not until that year was Texas significantly opened for colonization by non-Spaniards. The first Anglo colonist was Moses Austin, whose fortunes had suffered in the Panic of 1819; he went west to recoup. With the help of a soldier of fortune, "Baron" de Bastrop, Austin was made an *empresario* and given permission to bring 300 families into Texas. He died

OPPOSITE: *A portrait of the Texas colonizer Stephen F. Austin by an unknown painter. It hangs in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol.* PAGES 132-133: *A dog-trot cabin, at right, and a smaller smokehouse, at left, surrounded by the Texas State flower, the Bluebonnet, on the homestead of Casper Danz. The site is now part of the LBJ State Historic Park.*



TEXAS
Nacogdoches
San Antonio de Bexar
Monclova
Saltillo
MEXICO
San Luis Potosí
Mexico City
Gulf of Mexico
Red River
Natchitoches
Nacogdoches
San Augustine
EL CAMINO REAL
Austin
Washington -on-the- Brazos
Bastrop
San Felipe
Anahuac
San Jacinto
Harrisburg
Galveston Bay
Brazoria
Matagorda Bay
Alamo
San Antonio de Bexar
Gonzales
Victoria
Goliad (La Bahia)
San Patricio
Laredo
Monclova
New Orleans
Colorado R.
Brazos R.
Trinity R.
San Jacinto R.
Buffalo Bayou
Guadalupe R.
San Antonio R.
Nueces R.
Rio Grande
Neches R.
Sabina R.
Mississippi R.
N
W
E
S
MAP of TEXAS

AUSTIN, MOSES (1761-1821). Moses Austin, founder of the American lead industry and the first man to obtain permission to bring Anglo-American settlers into Spanish Texas,[qv] son of Elias and Eunice (Phelps) Austin, was born in Durham, Connecticut, on October 4, 1761. He was in the fifth generation of his line of Austins in America. Abandoning his father's occupations of tailor, farmer, and tavern keeper, Moses at age twenty-one entered the dry-goods business in Middletown, Connecticut, then moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1783 to join his brother, Stephen, in a similar undertaking. In Philadelphia he met and in 1785 married Mary Brown (*see* AUSTIN, MARY BROWN), by whom he had five children, three of whom lived to maturity: Stephen Fuller Austin,[qv] who accepted and successfully carried out Moses' deathbed request to prosecute "the Texas Venture," Emily Margaret Austin (*see* PERRY, EMILY MARGARET AUSTIN), and James Elijah Brown Austin.[qv] Moses extended his business to Richmond, Virginia, where he established Moses Austin and Company. In 1789 he secured a contract to roof the new Virginia capitol in lead, and, since the state promised to pay 5 percent above market price if the contractor used Virginia lead, Moses, again in partnership with Stephen, gained control of Virginia's richest lead deposit. He brought experienced miners and smelterers from England to improve the efficiency of his operation, and the resulting expertise and industry he introduced into the lead business established the American lead industry. Austin founded Austinville (Wythe County) at the lead mines in 1792 after he moved to the mines. When he encountered problems in roofing the capitol and in financing his enterprise, he looked for relief to the rumored lead deposits in Spanish Upper Louisiana. After visiting the mines during the winter of 1796-97, he sought and obtained a grant to part of Mine a Breton (at modern Potosi, Missouri), where in 1798 he established the first Anglo-American settlement west of and back from the Mississippi River. Imbued with the New England Calvinist belief that to those most able to manage assets should go the lion's share of them, Austin sought aggressively to expand his holdings. Using the efficient reverberatory furnace, the design of which he had learned from the English smelterers, he gained control of virtually all smelting in the region and amassed a wealth of $190,000. The second period in the history of the American lead industry is known as the "Moses Austin Period." Austin's contributions influenced the lead industry until heavy machinery revolutionized mining and smelting after the Civil War.[qv]

In his frontier settlement Austin built, in the style of a southern mansion, an imposing home that he called Durham Hall. From this seat he fought for nearly a decade with John Smith for supremacy of the mines. With few exceptions, he made it his business to win the friendship of men in prominent positions. Governor William Henry Harrison appointed him a justice on the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Ste. Genevieve District. With sales lost because of Aaron Burr's[qv] conspiracy, the War of 1812, and subsequent depressed conditions, Austin joined others seeking to increase the money supply in circulation by founding the Bank of St. Louis, the first bank west of the Mississippi River. When the bank failed in 1819, the repercussions on Austin's finances were severe. Already in 1816 he had relinquished the Potosi mine to his son Stephen,

moved to Herculaneum, Missouri, a town he established in 1808 as a river shipping point for his lead, and returned to merchandising.

Unsuccessful in escaping debt through traditional business pursuits, Austin developed a plan in 1819 for settling an American colony in Spanish Texas. Characteristically, he took an aggressive tack in times when holding the line seemed best. After the Adams-Onís Treaty[qv] clarified Spanish title to Texas, he traveled to San Antonio, where he arrived on December 23, 1820, seeking permission to bring his colonists. Spurned by Governor Antonio María Martínez,[qv] he chanced to meet the Baron de Bastrop[qv] in one of the most famous turns of history in Texas. Austin and Bastrop had chanced to meet nineteen years earlier when in New Orleans on unrelated trips and had had no contact during the interim. Nevertheless, the two recognized each other. After Bastrop, a resident of San Antonio, heard the enthusiasm with which Moses spoke of his colonization plan, the baron returned with him to the governor's office to request permission to establish the colony. On December 26, 1820, Governor Martínez endorsed and forwarded the plan to higher authority.

On the trip out of Texas, Moses contracted pneumonia from four weeks of wet and cold weather; he subsisted for the last week on roots and berries. Shortly after he reached home, he learned that permission for the colony had been granted, after which he neglected his health and devoted all of his energies to the "Texas Venture." Austin lived barely two months more. Two days before he died, he called his wife to his bed. "After a considerable exertion to speak," she wrote in one of the most famous letters in Texas history, "he drew me down to him and with much distress an difficulty of speech, told me it was two late, that he was going...he beged me to tell you to take his place tell dear Stephen that it is his dieing fathers last request to prosecute the enterprise he had Commenced." Moses Austin died on June 10, 1821, at the home of his daughter, Emily Bryan, and was buried in the Bryan family cemetery. In 1831 the remains of both Moses and his wife were removed to a public cemetery in Potosi on land they once owned. In 1938 the state of Texas tried unsuccessfully to remove the remains to the State Cemetery[qv] in Austin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Eugene C. Barker, ed., *The Austin Papers* (3 vols., Washington: GPO, 1924-28). David B. Gracy II, *Moses Austin: His Life* (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 1987).

David B. Gracy II

The following, adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article.

> *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "," http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/AA/fau12.html (accessed December 22, 2007).
>
> (NOTE: "s.v." stands for sub verbo, "under the word.")

The *Handbook of Texas Online* is a project of the Texas State Historical Association

Stephen Fuller Austin (November 3, 1793 – December 27, 1836), known as the "Father of Texas", led the second and ultimately successful colonization of the region by the United States. The capital city of Austin, Texas, Austin County, Texas, Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas, Austin College in Sherman, Texas, as well as a number of K-12 schools are named in his honor.

Early years

Stephen F. Austin was born in the mining regions of southwestern Virginia (Wythe County), in what is now known as Austinville, some 250 miles southwest of Richmond, Virginia. He was the second child of Moses Austin and Mary Brown, the first, Eliza, having lived only one month. On June 8, 1798, when he was four years old, his family moved forty miles west of the Mississippi River to the lead mining region in present-day Missouri. His father Moses Austin received a *Sitio*[1] from the Spanish government for the mining site of Mine á Breton. In 1813, his father lobbied the territorial legislature to create the county of Washington and to locate the new county seat at the town he created, called Potosi in present-day Washington County, Missouri.

When Austin was ten years old, his family sent him to be educated at Bacon Academy in Connecticut and then at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1810.[2] After graduating in Kentucky, Austin began studying to be a lawyer, at age twenty one he served in the legislature of the Missouri Territory. As a member of the territorial legislature, he was influential in obtaining a charter for the struggling Bank of St. Louis.

Austin was left penniless after the Panic of 1819, and decided to move south to the new Arkansas Territory.[2] He acquired property on the south bank of the Arkansas River, in the area that would later become Little Rock. After purchasing the property he learned that the area was in consideration as the location for the new territorial capital, which could make his land worth a great deal more.[3]

He made his home in Hempstead County, Arkansas. Two weeks before the first territorial elections in 1820, Austin declared his candidacy for Congress. His late entrance meant that his name did not appear on the ballot in two of the five counties, but he still placed second in the field of six candidates. He was later named a judge for the First Circuit Court.[3] Over the next few months, Little Rock did become the territorial capital, but Austin's claim to land in the area was contested and the courts ruled against him. The Territorial Assembly also reorganized the government, abolishing Austin's judgeship.[3] Austin then moved to Louisiana. He reached New Orleans in November of 1820, where he met and stayed with New Orleans lawyer and former Kentucky congressman Joseph H. Hawkins and made arrangement to study law.

Moving to Texas

During Austin's time in Arkansas, his father had travelled to Spanish Texas and received an empresarial grant that would allow him to bring 300&bsp;Anglo colonists to Texas.[2] Austin was reluctant to join his father's Texas venture, but pressure from Hawkins to help support his father's venture was a key turning point for him. Moses Austin was attacked on his way back to Missouri[2]. Upon returning home Moses became ill with pneumonia and died on June 10, 1821. He left his empresario grant to his son.

Austin had boarded the steamer *Beaver* and departed New Orleans to meet Spanish officials lead by Erasmo Seguín. He was at Natchitoches, Louisiana, on July 10, 1821, when he learned of his father's death. "This news has effected me very much, he was one of the most feeling and affectionate Fathers that ever lived. His faults I now say, and always have, were not of the heart."

His party traveled the 300 miles in three weeks to San Antonio with the intent of reauthorizing his father's grant, arriving on August 12. While in transit, they learned that Mexico had declared its independence from Spain, and Texas had become a Mexican province rather than a Spanish territory. In San Antonio, the grant was reauthorized by Governor Antonio María Martínez, who allowed Austin to explore the Gulf Coast between San Antonio and the Brazos River in order to find a suitable location for a colony.[3] As guides for the party, Manuel Becerra, along with three Aranama Indians, went with the expedition.

Austin advertised the opportunity in New Orleans, stating that the land was available along the Brazos and Colorado rivers.[4] A family of a husband, wife and two children would receive 1,280 acres at twelve and a half cents per acre. In December 1821, the first U.S. colonists crossed into the granted territory by land and sea, on the Brazos River in present day Fort Bend County, Texas.

Empresario Austin

Austin's plan for a colony was thrown into turmoil by the independence of Mexico from Spain in 1821. Governor Martínez informed Austin that the *junta instituyente*, the new rump congress of the government of Agustín I of Mexico, refused to recognize the land grant authorized by Spain, based on a new policy of using a general immigration law to regulate new settlement in Mexico. Austin traveled to Mexico City and managed to persuade the *junta instituyente* to authorize the grant to his father, as well as the Law signed by the Spanish Emperor on January 3, 1823. The old Imperial Law offered heads of families a league and a labor of land, 4,605 acres (19 km²), and other inducements. It also provided for the employment of agents, called empresarios, to promote immigration. As empresario, Austin himself was to receive 67,000 acres (270 km²) of land for each two hundred families he introduced. According to the law, immigrants were not required to pay fees to the government. This fact soon led some of the immigrants to deny Austin's right to charge them for services at the rate of 12½ cents an acre ($31/km²).

When the Emperor of Mexico, Agustín de Iturbide,abdicated in March 1823, the law was annulled once again. In April 1823, Austin induced the congress to grant him a contract to bring 300 families into Texas. In 1824 the congress passed a new immigration law that allowed the individual states of Mexico to administer public lands and open them to settlement under certain conditions. In March 1825 the legislature of the Mexican state of Coahuila y Tejas passed a law that was similar to the one authorized by Iturbide. The law continued the system of empresarios, as well as granting each married man a league of land, 4,428 acres (18 km²), with the stipulation that he must pay the state thirty dollars within six years.

By late 1825, Austin had brought the first 300 families, now known in Texas history as the Old Three Hundred, to the grant. Austin had obtained further contracts to settle an additional 900 families between 1825 and 1829. He had effective civil and military authority over the settlers, but he was quick to introduce a semblance of American law - the Constitution of Coahuila y Tejas was agreed on in November 1827. Also, Austin organized small, informal armed groups to protect the colonists, which evolved into the Texas Rangers. Despite his hopes Austin was making little money from his endeavors; the colonists were unwilling to pay for his services as *empresario* and most of the money gained was spent on the processes of government and other public services.

It was during these years that Austin sought to establish Freemasonry in Texas. Freemasonry was well established among the educated classes of Mexican society. It had been introduced among the

aristocracy loyal to the House of Bourbon, and the conservatives had total control over the Order. By 1827 Americans living in Mexico City had introduced the American York Rite of Freemasonry as a liberal alternative to the established European-style Scottish Rite.[5] On February 11, 1828, Austin called a meeting of Freemasons at San Felipe for the purpose of electing officers and petitioning the Masonic Grand Lodge in Mexico City for a charter to form a lodge. Austin was elected Worshipful Master of the new lodge. Although the petition reached Matamoros, and was to be forwarded to Mexico City, nothing more was heard of it. By 1828, the ruling faction in Mexico was afraid that the liberal elements in Texas might try to gain their independence. Fully aware of the political philosophies of American Freemasons, the Mexican government outlawed Freemasonry on October 25, 1828. In 1829, Austin called another meeting where it was decided that it was "impolitic and imprudent, at this time, to form Masonic lodges in Texas."[6]

He was active to promote trade and to secure the good favor of the Mexican authorities, aiding them in the suppression of the Fredonian Rebellion of Haden Edwards. However, with the colonists numbering over 11,000 by 1832 they were becoming less conducive to Austin's cautious leadership, and the Mexican government was also becoming less cooperative - concerned with the growth of the colony and the efforts of the U.S. government to buy the state from them. The Mexican government had attempted to stop further U.S. immigration as early as April 1830, but again the skills of Austin had gained an exemption for his colonies.

Relations with Mexico

The application of the immigration control and the introduction of tariff laws had done much to dissatisfy the colonists, peaking in the Anahuac Disturbances. Austin then felt compelled to involve himself in Mexican politics, supporting the upstart Antonio López de Santa Anna. Following the success of Santa Anna, the colonists sought a compensatory reward, proclaimed at the Convention of 1832—resumption of immigration, tariff exemption, separation from Coahuila, and a new state government for Texas. Austin was not in favor of these demands, he considered them ill-timed and tried his hardest to moderate them. When they were repeated and extended at the Convention of 1833, Austin traveled to Mexico City on July 18, 1833, and met with Vice President Valentín Gomez Farías. Austin did gain certain important reforms; the immigration ban was lifted, but not a separate state government. Separate statehood required a population of 80,000 before it could be granted, and Texas had only 30,000.

Texas Revolution

In his absence, a number of events propelled the colonists toward confrontation with Santa Anna's centralist government. Austin took temporary command of the Texan forces during the Siege of Bexar from October 12 to December 11th, 1835. After learning of the Disturbances at Anahuac and Velasco in the summer of 1835, an enraged Santa Anna made rapid preparations for the Mexican army to sweep Anglo settlers from Texas. War began in earnest in October 1835 at Gonzales. The Republic of Texas, created by a new constitution on March 2, 1836, won independence following a string of defeats with the dramatic turnabout victory at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, and the capture of Santa Anna the following morning.

Austin in the Republic of Texas

In December of 1835 Austin, Branch Archer and William H. Wharton were appointed commissioners to the U.S. by the provisional government of the republic. On June 10, 1836, Austin was in New Orleans when he received word of Santa Anna's defeat by Sam Houston at San Jacinto. Austin returned to Texas to rest at Peach Point in August. On August 4, he announced his candidacy for president of Texas. Austin felt confident he could win the election until with two weeks before the election, on August 20, Houston entered the race. Austin wrote, *"Many of the old settlers who are too blind to see or understand their interest will vote for him." Houston carried East Texas, the Red River and most of the soldier vote. Austin polled 587 votes to Sam Houston's 5,119 and Henry Smith's 743 votes.*

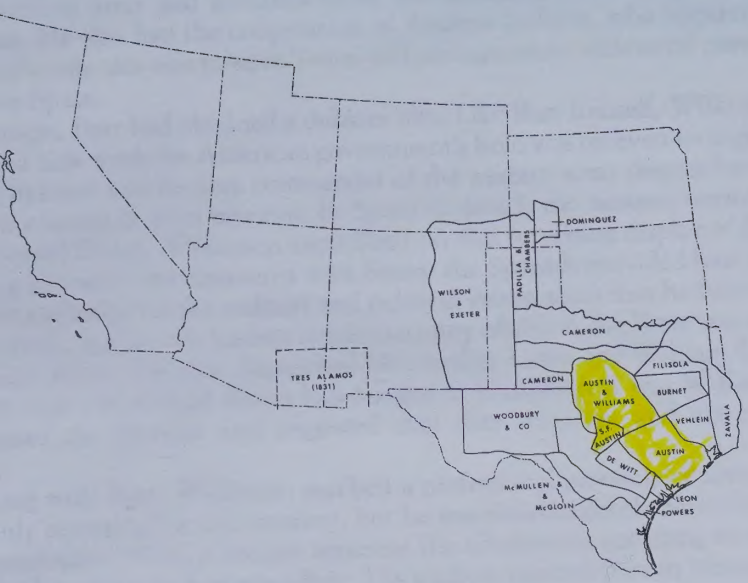
Death

On October 28, 1836, Houston confirmed Austin as secretary of state by the Texas senate. In December of 1836 Austin was in the new capital of Columbia (now known as West Columbia) where he caught a severe cold; his condition worsened. Doctors were called in, but could not help him. Austin died of pneumonia at noon on December 27, 1836, at the home of George B. McKinstry right outside of what is now West Columbia, Texas. Austin's last words were "The independence of Texas is recognized! Don't you see it in the papers?..." Upon hearing of Austin's death, Houston ordered an official statement proclaiming: "The Father of Texas is no more; the first pioneer of the wilderness has departed." Austin's body was re-interred in 1910 in the Texas State Cemetery in Austin, Texas.

Monuments

- Sherman, Texas is the home of Austin College.
- Nacogdoches, Texas is the home of Stephen F. Austin State University.
- Austin, Texas is named after Stephen F. Austin.
- Angleton, Texas features a statue of Austin similar in height to the statue of Sam Houston found in Huntsville, Texas.
- There is a statue of Stephen Austin in the U.S. Capitol Building. He and Sam Houston are the only two people represented from the State of Texas in the Building. Each U.S. state is allowed to submit two statues.[7]

1835 21 Nov. 1835 - prov. govt sent 3 commissioners led by Austin to US.. Nashville to NY to enlist aid + sympat for Tex cnd.
1836 Alamo stand Feb 23 - Mar 6
1836 San Jacinto defeat of Santa Anna 21 A
June 10 1836 Comm rec Austin in New Orleans + became word of
1836 Je. 27 - Comm. back in Tex. Genl dep
1836 Aug 4 - announced cand. for Tex 23
1836 Oct 28 - SFA Secy St.
1836 27 Dec. SFA d. Columbia (now known as W. Col.) -



ario grants in Texas and the Southwest, 1833. From Warren A. Beck and Ynez se, *Historical Atlas of the American West* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, map 21.

o his land grant provoked his rebellion. Few of the American immigrants rted him, and Edwards's revolt collapsed, but conservative centralists in the can government grew increasingly fearful of the danger Americans presented ndertook measures to curtail American immigration. Under the law of April 30, Mexico prohibited further American immigration, canceled outstanding *esario* contracts, and prohibited the introduction of slaves, since slavery had abolished in Mexico a year earlier. Mexican officials realized it would take than laws to keep Americans out, but they hoped that a combination of eased military occupation and countercolonization by Mexicans and Europe- would save the region.

hese measures were not effective. Stronger garrisons did move in, but counter- nization largely failed. Illegal immigration from the United States actually eased. By 1835, Anglo American immigrants along with their approximately 00 slaves numbered slightly over 30,000 people. The garrisons alone could keep out the Americans when the Mexican government itself was in the lst of revolution, turmoil, and upheaval, and many Tejanos, or Spanish- aking inhabitants of Texas, themselves welcomed the immigrants. The Tejano e in particular saw immigration and the economic growth it brought as crucial

As American immigrants grew more numerous, they also grew more restive. The causes of their discontent were varied, but they hardly sprang from persecution. Many of their complaints differed little from those made by inhabitants of other border provinces. They resented Texas' lack of autonomy and had numerous, justifiable grievances against a slow, cumbersome, and often arbitrary legal system. Other complaints arose from the desire of American immigrants to form what essentially would be an American republic within Mexico. The American immigrants wanted a freer trade with the United States. They also wanted a legal recognition of slavery in Texas. In this a familiar pattern reappeared: Anglo Americans demanded greater political liberty for themselves even as they demanded the right to enslave others.

One supposed cause of discontent among American immigrants that popular histories frequently cite today as a cause of the Texas revolt had, however, little to do with the rebellion. Texans did not fight for freedom of religion. This simply was not an issue. Catholicism was the established church in Mexico, and nominal condition of immigration into Texas, but Mexican officials never forced it on the Texans. As in the other border provinces, the Catholic church lacked the means to minister to its own communicants, let alone the means to force others into its nonexistent churches. Indeed, the state of Coahuila y Texas, in its zeal to encourage immigration, guaranteed in 1834 that "no person shall be molested for religious or political opinions provided the public order is not disturbed."

Political and economic discontent united the Americans in Texas, but in seeking solutions to their problems, they divided into the so-called war and peace parties. The peace party, led by Stephen Austin, saw the chance for obtaining redress for their grievances by attaining greater autonomy within the Mexican republic. Their tactics aligned them with those Mexican liberals struggling for decentralization in a federalist Mexico. The war party, led by William Travis, demanded independence from Mexico itself. Travis was an Alabama lawyer who after killing a man in his home state, abandoned his wife and fled to Texas. For most of the early 1830s the peace party not only had the most support but also was relatively successful in achieving its ends. By 1834, Austin had secured judicial reforms, greater self-government, and increased representation for Texans. He had not, however, won statehood for Texas within the Mexican republic, and before he could, Mexican politics overtook him.

Mexico in 1834 was drifting toward civil war. When General Antonio López de Santa Anna abandoned liberalism and became a dictator in a conservative centralized government, revolts broke out in the provinces. Austin, in Mexico City at the time, had written an inflammatory letter that seemed to encourage such revolts, and he was arrested. In Texas, meanwhile, the war party saw opportunity. In June 1835, 30 members of the war party forced the surrender of the tiny garrison and the customhouse at Anáhuac. Although communities throughout Texas disavowed the revolt, Texas authorities failed to apprehend the rebels. The Mexican government concluded that only force could resolve the situation, and by the end of 1835 it had decided to send additional troops

ıd the knowing cooperation of James Wilkinson, commander of the
ımerican army and governor of all the Louisiana Purchase outside of
ans. He also had the cooperation of Andrew Jackson, who apparently
urr's only aim was to seize Texas and perhaps some additional parts of
om Spain.
kinson, Burr had obtained a dubious ally. Like Burr himself, Wilkinson
ated how weak the American government's hold was on even its highest
Wilkinson had become commander of the western army despite having
his country in prior attempts by Spain to detach the western territories
United States. Wilkinson capitalized on this surprising display of faith
ing his earlier arrangements with Spain: the Spanish provided him with
ı in exchange for the military and political information that he funneled
ıt more bluntly, the leading American army officer in the West was a spy
aitor. When Jefferson dispatched Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
out what the United States had bought in Louisiana, it was Wilkinson
ormed the Spanish and suggested that they intercept and arrest the
s.
ning with Burr, Wilkinson reached a professional pinnacle of sorts. He
only betraying his own country, but he was simultaneously betraying his
employers. When it became apparent the scheme was not going to work,
ned his efforts by betraying Burr. His soldiers arrested Burr in Mississippi
y in 1806 and shipped him back to Washington to be tried for treason.
s acquitted on the grounds that, for all his conspiring, he had committed
rt act of treason. All of this conspiring, posturing, and confusion
es that territorial expansion had begun before the federal government
werful enough to control its new territories. But Louisiana's very
tion and the task of exploring it and dealing with the Indians who
ed it had in and of themselves begun a process that would eventually
hen the state.

Texas

uiring Louisiana the federal government had increased its potential power
s it had demonstrated its own weakness and the strong pull of sectional
es. A similar situation developed when federal officials attempted to acquire
. Texas forms a link between American expansion east and west of the
sippi. American filibusters—armed private American citizens intervening
affairs of another country—played the crucial role. Federal officials cheered
on from the sidelines. Such filibustering by Americans, either invaders from
utside or people who were actually living in the region being subverted, had
common in Florida and had helped convince Spain that holding onto that
nce was impossible.
e response of first Spain and then Mexico to American filibustering seems
ndsight an odd one. The Spanish and the Mexicans tried to use American
grants both as a barrier to Indian raiders and to block the annexation of

The revolution against Spain voided this contract, but the colonization policy of the new Mexican government closely followed the Spanish precedent. The Mexican Colonization Law of 1824 guaranteed land, security, and exemption from taxes for four years to foreign settlers. The law, indicating a lingering doubt over the loyalty of immigrants, prohibited foreign settlement along international borders and the seacoast and indicated a preference to granting land to Mexican citizens, but otherwise the Mexican government placed few restrictions on the immigrants.

In promoting immigration Mexico was simply following the same policy of attracting foreigners that brought growth to the United States. There was, however, a major difference. The U.S. government did not depend on the immigrants it attracted to repel attacks from their home country on American territory. Mexican officials did need immigrant assistance to defend Texas. Mexican officials hoped eventually to recruit other foreigners to dilute the percentage of Americans in Texas, but until then they had little choice but to rely on the Americans. Their options were, after all, limited. Mexican officials could not, in any case, keep Americans out. By 1823 there were approximately 3,000 illegal aliens from the United States settled in Texas, and Mexico hoped to win their loyalty by making them landowners with a stake in the country.

Certainly the Mexicans were generous. The state of Coahuila y Texas offered any foreign colonists able to prove their "Christianity, morality, and good habits" 4,428 acres of grazing land and 170 acres of farmland for a modest fee payable over six years. Such lands were far cheaper and the terms far more generous than those for equivalent land in the United States. These cheap lands, suitable for growing cotton, attracted a steady stream of immigrants from the American South. In practice, however, most of these migrants did not obtain land directly from the government. Instead they came under the sponsorship of *empresarios*, immigration agents like Austin who procured large grants in exchange for the promise of settling a certain number of families on the land.

Stephen F. Austin, son of Moses Austin, was the most successful of the *empresarios*. After his father's death, he persuaded the Mexican government to recognize his father's grant. He subsequently got three more contracts to settle an additional 900 families. Virtually all of these families were American, and Austin theoretically had authority over them and responsibility for them. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Mexican army, Austin was political and military commander of his colony, but in practice he delegated local authority to officials elected by the settlers. He confined most of his efforts to collecting a small fee for land—a fee the settlers resented—and to mediating difficulties between the American settlers whom he recruited and the Mexican government.

Although no other *empresario* was even remotely as successful as Austin, there were still roughly 7,000 American immigrants in Texas by 1830, outnumbering the Mexicans living in Texas by better than two to one. Mexico, it turned out, could attract immigrants, but it could not assimilate them. The Americans, who clustered in eastern and central Texas, remained isolated from the Mexican settlements of Goliad and San Antonio farther to the southwest.

n had shifted. Freed from prison, he now supported what he saw as inevita-
aration from Mexico and annexation by the United States. He wished,
stically, only that it be peaceful.

lo Americans in Texas took up arms, but they did not initially declare
ndence. Instead they resisted in the name of liberal federalist principles.
stance gained them some Tejano support. Most Tejanos and Mexican
s as a whole, however, distrusted the intentions of the Texans. Their
t was well founded, for the Texans had already sent a delegation, including
, to Washington to feel out the American reaction to annexation. In early
of 1836, the Texans of both parties abandoned any pretense of seeking
autonomy within Mexico and declared their independence. The Texans
plished all this amidst revolutionary maneuverings more appropriate to
ho than to Karl Marx. Texas initially boasted armies with officers and no
s and a separate volunteer army that refused to acknowledge the officers of
w republican government. It had for a time two competing governors and
preme commanders. Some of the new arrivals from the United States, such
mer Congressman Davy Crockett, late of Tennessee, hoped that their
al careers, moribund in the United States, might be revived in Texas.

ile Texans attempted to organize resistance, Santa Anna personally led
to suppress the revolt and to eradicate Anglo American control of Texas.
terrible cost to his own army, he won early victories at the Alamo in San
nio, where Travis and Crockett died along with all the other defenders, and
liad. At Goliad, Santa Anna ordered the execution of 371 rebel prisoners.
nsidered those who were shot to be mercenaries and pirates, since most of
were not Texans but recent arrivals from the United States. By the end of
h 1836, Santa Anna believed that he had broken Texan resistance. Texans
ked, and in what became known as the Runaway Scrape thousands fled east
e the Mexican army, which Santa Anna had divided into columns to destroy
arms and ranches of Texas.

April the Texans, under Sam Houston, who had outlasted his rivals to
nand the Texan army, finally halted their retreat at the San Jacinto River.
a Anna, having split his army, had only 1,100 or 1,200 troops with him. He
ined the 900 Texans he faced, his disdain led to carelessness, and his
essness allowed the Texans to surprise the Mexican camp. The battle took
a few minutes; the ensuing slaughter took longer. As Mexicans had slaugh-
Texan prisoners, so the Texans slaughtered the Mexicans. Santa Anna
ved, and the treaty he signed under obvious duress gave Texas its indepen-
e. A new Mexican government disavowed both Santa Anna and his treaty,
as Mexico was unable to reconquer Texas, merely withholding recognition
not change the fact that Texas was independent.

his was an independence that would serve the interests of the Anglo Ameri-
who had fought for it more than those Tejanos who had joined them. The
prominent of the Tejanos who had fought alongside the rebels in the Texas
lt, Juan Nepomuceno Seguín, later fled independent Texas, fearful for the

after all, already unsuccessfully attempted to purchase Texas. The America
ambassador, Joel R. Poinsett, who later brought back from Mexico the colorf
plants that now bear his name, had interfered egregiously but futilely in Mexica
internal affairs in trying to acquire Texas in 1825. Poinsett's replacement, A
thony Butler, advocated more straightforward tactics. When bribery failed, H
advised President Andrew Jackson to seize Texas by force.

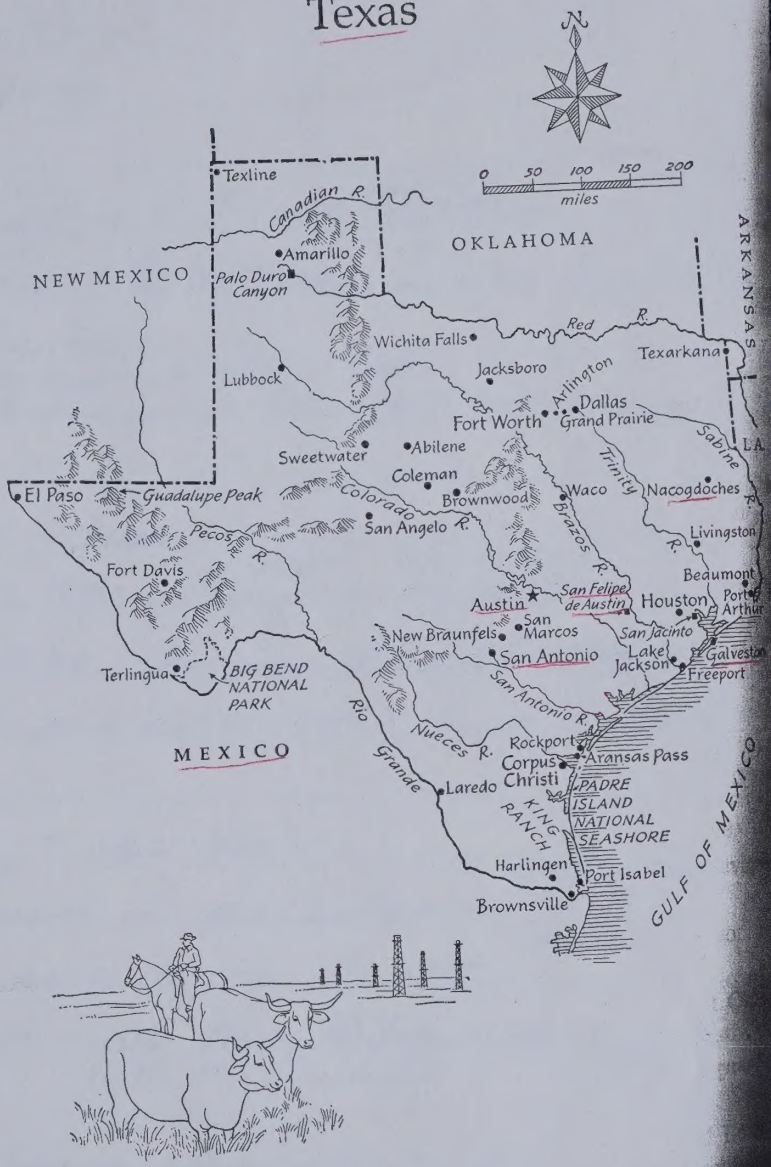
The American desire for Texas, however, proved to be less than universa
Growing sectional divisions in the United States undercut support for annexatio
The United States recognized the independence of Texas, and American citize
continued to migrate into the new country, but Congress refused to annex i
Many northerners believed that the United States had violated its own pledge
neutrality and had aided the Texas rebels by allowing men and supplies to flo
across the border. Many more northerners feared adding so large a slave territo
to the Union. As a result, between 1836 and 1843 in the Jackson, Van Bure
and Harrison administrations, the United States rebuffed Texan overtures fo
annexation. Texas became an independent republic.

The federal government remained as yet too weak to assert control ov
adjoining territories even when the majority of the people in those territori
desired annexation. Americans had seized Texas, but the United States in th
1830s could not absorb Texas. The United States was not yet a centralized stat
it had instead evolved into a union of two often antagonistic sections, on
slaveholding and one free. Only when political representatives of those section
reached a consensus could the federal government act with confidence. To d
otherwise threatened to upset the delicate balance that held the republic together
Because of this need for balance, expansionist pressures within the America
republic took on an odd form before 1845. U.S. citizens and private organization
agitated and even seized foreign territory with the implicit approval of som
federal officials, but these same federal officials could not forge the sectiona
consensus necessary to annex the territory. This had happened in Texas, and i
a different manner it happened in Oregon.

Oregon

As a region, Oregon was far more ambiguously a part of a foreign state than wa
Texas. The Americans and British had jointly occupied much of the Pacific
Northwest for a considerable time. In the spring of 1792 two ship captains, one
American and one British, met in the waters off the Northwest Coast. The
American, Robert Gray, was a private fur trader and commander of the ship
Columbia. The Englishman, George Vancouver, was a British naval officer in
charge of a squadron sent both to find a Northwest Passage across the continent
and to reclaim a British fur trading outpost on Nootka Sound seized earlier by the
Spanish. After their brief meeting, Gray traveled south, where he became the
first person of European descent to sail into the mouth of the Columbia. His stay
was brief, barely recorded, and for years largely ignored. Vancouver continued
north, where, in the course of the extended labor of creating the first reliable
maps of the Pacific Coast from Alaska to California, he

Texas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Arlington
Dallas
Grand Prairie
Fort Worth
Sabine R.
LA
Abilene
Sweetwater
Coleman
Trinity R.
Nacogdoches
El Paso
Guadalupe Peak
Colorado R.
Brownwood
Waco
Brazos R.
San Angelo R.
Livingston
Pecos R.
Fort Davis
Beaumont
Port Arthur
San Felipe de Austin
Austin
Houston
San Marcos
San Jacinto
New Braunfels
San Antonio
Lake Jackson
Galveston
Freeport
Terlingua
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
San Antonio R.
Rio Grande
Nueces R.
Rockport
Aransas Pass
Corpus Christi
MEXICO
Laredo
PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE
KING RANCH
Harlingen
Port Isabel
Brownsville
GULF OF MEXICO

Book Outline

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I. New Eng Colonies

A. Mass Bay Col

With the Winthrop Fleet - {Gillet, Phelps, Griswold} Austin

B. In ~~In~~ Boston - Austin, Connecticut - the 1st exodus from the Bay Colony

With its heroes:
Thomas Hooker - the Windsor People
Anne Hutchinson & Roger Williams - Cornell

C. In its Wars

Pequot War - Barber,
King Philip's War - Deerfield (Gillet) Bloody Brook Massacre
Fr. & Ind. War - European struggle for empires

D. Rhode Island - with Anne Hutchinson & Roger Williams

II. Other Colonies.

A. New Netherland & New York

With Peter Minuet Stuyvesant in Manhattan - The Flying Angel
In the Kingston area on the Hudson - Hendrix
On Long Island - with Anne Hutchinson - Cornell
- with the Quakers

B. Maryland - the tobacco merchants - Pershall

C. Pa.'s - Bucks Co - Day, Thomas,

My People in the Am. Rev.

Policies of George III

Policy of George Washington in War of Independce

My People take up arms against the Redcoats - G T

My People - the Quakers of Geo. Fox - Cornells

My People in the Westward Movement

In the old N.W. Territory - Ohio Frontier - 1803 -

My People in the Expansion of the Southwest

The Annexation of Tex - the Austins & Freeman Gillet, Co

My People in Bleeding Kansas with John Brown - Prelude to Civil Wa

Tiptons

My People with Abe Lincoln in the Civil War - Dodd Grubb Mann

At Antietam, - - - - - - - - - - - -

In Sherman's March to the Sea, In Andersonville Prison

My People of the Midwest

In Dodd Ill, Mann Iowa, Cornell Mich., Ks., Dodd, Grubb, Gillet, Mann Ohio {Gillet Thom

My People in the Cherokee Nation & in Okla. - Do

Will Rogers - Gr

& Oil

My People in the Twenties & Great Depression - D

- G

- Gr